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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Mr. Evarts Begins His Argument—The Moral Philosophy of the Case—A Cartoon in "Punch" Utilized—The Best Work yet for the Defendant.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Brooklyn City Court room was more densely packed than usual this morning, and the number of ladies in attendance was very large. Mr. Beecher and his wife were early in their seats, while the plaintiff came in a few moments before the opening of the court. Judge Neilson instructed the audience to keep perfectly quiet, in order that not only they should hear the counsel, but that the jury also should hear him.

Mr. Evarts then rose and began his address. He said that whatever difficulties the trial might present, the solicitude of an advocate knew no end. There was everything in this cause that should make every one think what he would desire and what he misses himself; one would wish some of those fabulous powers; one would wish for one hundred eyes to pry into every fold and crevice of this testimony and draw forth every fact; one would wish for one hundred hands to hold up the whole mass of it, and then that might divide it so that at one finger's end there might be each passage which would throw light upon it; one would wish that he had that power of reason that could grasp the mass of evidence and separate and purge it of all dross and lose not one pennyweight of all the gold of truth in it; then he would wish for that greatest power of eloquence, that would leap from mouth to ear.

It has been true in this case from the time when the scandal burst, that so far as the individual facts were concerned, the defendant and the lady had not received that charity which the Scriptures taught. Europe had been trying America, and New York had been trying Brooklyn, Presbyterians had been trying Congregationalists, and the latter had been trying Plymouth church. When they came to consider the defendant, at once there was an expression of public opinion as to what was right to be done. By such means she results would be that unless he could prove himself as clear as in the day of judgment he would be able, the doubt of his guilt would remain always the same. Take the point, said Mr. Evarts, where the scandal, as a matter of inspection and wise deliberation, came in. His client was submitted to judgments that had nothing to do with the case. Idle profligates of New York believe the scandal. The wicked classes said that they had known it always, and were glad to see that their opinions were being accepted by the more serious classes. Many looked on Mr. Beecher's robust frame and concluded that his physical strength had overcome his sense of duty and of religion. All over the country there was a certain responsibility thrown over the case and over Mr. Beecher.

Counsel then referred to a letter which appeared in a Western paper in relation to this case, and which held that a man who had done so much for religion and had such a drain on his moral system was entitled to indulge to a little extent any of his desires. Mr. Evarts said that this was a weak argument. How many men would have been shocked when Tilton and Moulton called them adulterers! But Mr. Beecher continued his Master's work. Others said what a shocking thing it was that Mrs. Beecher should attend this scandal trial where she would hear much reviling of one she loved, and the groupe of Pharisees all undertook to sever marriage relation as well as the Apostolic vow. Counsel believed when this great preacher came to give his testimony at the Last Day and render his talents up, they would not be found wanting.

The first important promulgation of this case grew out of the Woodhull threat and the Woodhull publication. The next promulgation that gave rise to a popular acceptability of its source, was the publication of the Bacon letter by Tilton himself. Mr. Evarts then referred to the appointment of the church committee, and said those who knew of the charges were examined, the evidence weighed and the results made known. Mrs. Tilton accommodated herself to the position she held as a wife and mother, as against her church and pastor, and gave an account exonerating Mr. Beecher from having improper sexual relations with her, and clearing and vindicating her own honor. Mr. Beecher was examined and cross-examined, and the verdict of the six men forming the committee, was one that should have satisfied all honest and candid minds. At last we had come to the direct submission of the cause to the tribunals of justice. Plaintiff takes his chance as to what court he should come, and the defendant has to submit to the course the case had taken. These eminent lawyers, who had carried the case along for the plaintiff, had brought great advantages to bear on the case. Mr. Beecher was left to take whatever he could get of what was left of legal luminaries. They had been here for five months when weather was as cold as the night which introduced Moulton's and Beecher's friendship, and now they had got into warm weather, like that of the second of June, on which Mrs. Moulton smothered Mr. Beecher's grief with an afghan.

No offense, said counsel, could then be charged against Beecher by Tilton than this, and he found a woman who was to be the scapegoat, in his (Tilton's) own wife, a woman who he said was as pure as gold, and he (Tilton) swore that she was a pure woman, such as Divine grace above could make. But he swore that he would strike Beecher to the heart and persue him to his grave, and there was no resources like this. Mr. Beecher, the other party, who faced the accusation, had stood as a city on a hill in this community for twenty-five years. Whatever he was to the Christian world, whatever he was to Europe and the United States, whatever he was to the Christian faith, whatever he was to the moral scheme of our European and American society, whatever he was to social and political interests, all knew and understood that he was to the people of Brooklyn a man about whom they had as good, as sure as prolonged tests of what he was as it is possible for human affairs, unless we have the penetration of the Divine eye to discern human qualities. All these Mr. Beecher had been exposed to for the long period of his residence here. But the jury would find, as they went on with the cause, that in every page of this business the attack was not against Mr. Beecher, but on public morality. Mr. Beecher was known in the community more than any other man in it; he never could take a secret drive or a secret walk, or go in privacy to any picture gallery or place of assemblage where, whether he knew people or not, there were not eyes and ears that were ready to catch whatever might be shown in his demeanor or address.

The pursuers, said Mr. Evarts, in this case were Tilton, Moulton and Mrs. Moulton. The law gave action only to the husband, and he was the plaintiff in the suit, but many were the conferences between him and these other parties in relation to the case. We were now brought to consider the form and nature of the crime imputed. It was seduction—seduction of a married woman—during a period when she bore children to her husband. Was there any worse crime than that? Was there a crime that was visited with worse judgment from all the laws of men than this? The plaintiff left no obscurity; he had made his charge and left no improbability as to its nature in the words he drew from his bank, which was inexhaustible—words that, if he could make them dovetail together in phrases and sentences, he thinks would carry conviction with them. Counsel knew, when he heard all plaintiff's testimony on the stand, that the devil of lies had played him (Tilton) the same trick that he played all his devotees.

Mark the features of the charge. Blasphemy and perjury—the whole decalogue in rent asunder by a woman who is most lovely and pure although all, and a man who is now the greatest preacher of the gospel of love, a man whose life was ransacked in vain by cross-examination. Now you begin to see how, when a man begins by self-worship, as Mr. Tilton did, and which, as I shall show you, is the source of all his woes; when he finds no greater than himself, and having that he can point to with reverence and devotion; when he finds that he comes to the conclusion, almost necessarily and it permeates his whole conduct and speech, that he can foist his laws of human responsibility and his tests of intellectuality upon the rest of mankind, he then illustrates that awful and pithy characterization of pride and its extreme denunciation, "The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God." He says "There is no moral government in this world that looks out for man; there is nothing that keeps society together but constables, and jails, and handcuffs; there is nothing that keeps virtue in women except imprisonment in harems, eunuchs for the matrons and duennas for the maids." That is the government of the world, and the doctrines and propositions of this man's case must prevail with you, or else you must find that faith in human nature and humble dependence upon Divine providence remain, as they now are, the basis and glory of our refined and virtuous and strict society and of the relation of man to man and of man to God.

After recess Mr. Evarts resumed his argument. He said that the incredibility of so flagrant and heinous an imputation upon two excellent persons, as he was justified in pronouncing these parties irrespective of this imputation, was sought to be modified by the plaintiff by certain qualifications which would commend the case to him as credulity, by making it out that good persons could commit evil and see in it no harm. The first step was taken to this end, but this calling evil good and good evil was the last stage of the dissolute and the wicked. Good men might do evil things, and bad men might do good things, but woe to him who drew from this the inference, so insulting to the Deity, that between good and evil there was no distinction. They said that this lady never did anything which she believed to be wrong, that she was always pure-minded, that she had no carnal inclination to her frame and that she never had discovered that she had violated her marriage vow until she read a novel in which there was no adultery but the entanglement of a woman's affection for a priest, which interfered with her whole devotion to her husband. Mr. Beecher, according to the prosecution, said that he sinned not through lust but through love—elevating, purifying, unselfish love; if he had any adulterous intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, it was merely the circumstantial strengthening of his mind for the conversion of sinners and lifting him nearer to God. According to Tilton's testimony, he once thought Beecher a man of great intellect—greater even than his own—but he outgrew this, and placed Mr. Beecher's strength in his great moral qualities; these were what induced him to engage in what he termed "sacramental adultery," introduced and terminated by prayer. Mr. Evarts asked the jury to look at the folly of this attempt to make the charge seem credible by making adultery seem immaculate. Adultery was a thing which touched the institution of marriage, and children and children's children were interested that the proof in regard to it should be plain and convincing. It was divine law that when the fathers had eaten sour grapes the children's teeth should be set on edge. Now what sort of adultery was this, which took place between the purest and best, who remained pure and good after it had taken place? Who could prevent the sort of adulterous adultery from getting into families? and who could ward off the charge of its commission? In regard to this sort of miracle, he was reminded of a certain publication in *Punch*, representing a Sunday school boy and his teacher. The boy did not know what a miracle was, and the master asked him what he would say if he saw the sun shining in the night. The boy replied that he should say that it was the moon. "But," said the master, "if a man should tell you it was the sun?" "Please, sir, I should say he lied." [Laughter.] "But if he should tell you that it was the sun—I, who never lie?" "Please, sir, I should think you were drunk." [Laughter.] So, in this case, the jury were asked to believe that the full-orbed moon, shining in the pure heaven of the religious world, was the blazing sun of adultery. They would at once declare that it was the moon. But here Theodore Tilton came along and said, "I, Sir Marmaduke, declare it is the sun of adultery." What would the jury say to him? He believed they would say he lied. [Laughter.] But Frank Moulton came next, he who never told a lie, and said "On the honor of a Philip Sidney I declare it is the sun of adultery." What could the jury say to him, but that he was drunk? [Laughter.] *Punch's* catechism ended here, but there was a third witness in this case. Mrs. Moulton, the wife of Sir Philip Sidney, the sisterly friend of her pastor and of Mrs. Tilton. She too declared that this was the blazing sun of adultery. In this case, with all the politeness which the boy could command, he thought he would be obliged to say, "Madame, you must have been sunstruck and don't know the sun from the moon." [Laughter.]

Whenever you establish the proposition that these breaches of external morality that threaten the very basis of society, the purity of the family, can occur without preliminary moral degradation and appropriation, without being accompanied by the inflammation of low desires, and that the triumph of flesh over spirit can be practiced with the maintenance of all the active tendernesses and the exhibition of all the beautiful virtues of life, you have struck a blow—not at Mr. Beecher—not at Mrs. Tilton—but at your own wives and your own daughters. Why do you rear them in the distinction between the wise and the foolish virgins? If the wise virgins, with their lamps trimmed and burning, are to be left in outer darkness and the wedding feast closed against them, why do you look at the growing beauty of the face and form and feel safe? Were we to discard the divine sentiment on which our society had rested for so long a time? Were we to abandon these precepts and go back to the old physical law of personal security? If we abandoned these precepts we would have to get a wife-deposit company, and have a paramour-alarm by which we might be summoned to their presence in case of accident.

Counsel then turned to the requirements of the law to meet such a case as this. By the English law confessions alone were not sufficient grounds for the destruction of the marriage relation, but only proof of the fact. Proof of actual bodily contact was required. Proof of conduct, disposition, adulterous purposes, entanglement of the affections by adulterous purposes, and the opportunity of companionship and personal contact with security, were the absolute methods of proving the body of the crime. It was a mistake to say that proof of the body of the crime was not required. These were required by our law, and it was necessary on these facts thus proved, accompanying the confessions of the parties, that an adequate ground for a verdict could be found. There was not much ground, said counsel, for a suit of divorce in this case.

Counsel spoke of the force of Brooklyn epithets applied to this trial, and said the best method of testing the bridge between New York and Brooklyn was to send a train loaded with these epithets over it, and if it stood these it would stand anything. This was an issue whether Mr. Beecher, who stood for this country in the height of her adversity against all England, and faced the jeers and cat-calls of great crowds of English gentlemen of the better classes, and faced them down—what no single voice or man ever did for a nation since the world began—whether he was that beast, loose, coarse and loathed, that would enable the English people to return the taunt that a jury discovered that his courage was not of the soul. Whether they were to say by their verdict that this man, whom every stranger who had been in the court room desired to grasp by the hand, was a man who should be excluded from all companionship and that he could prosecute a treacherous and cool seduction of a married woman. A verdict, said counsel, of six cents would be as disastrous to Mr. Beecher in this case as a verdict of one hundred thousand dollars, and their verdict could not be a divided one, but must either be for the plaintiff or defendant.

Mr. Evarts said they would now look at the law of circumstantial evidence, which he explained to the jury, quoting from a legal volume a portion of an opinion in the case of The People against Bennett. The plaintiff, said counsel, had not failed to present proofs looking to conviction from any delicacy; he did not hesitate to bring Joseph Richards here under charge of the Court; he did not hesitate to bring a pauper woman from the wards of a hospital to repeat her lies before them, who swore here that on one occasion she heard Mr. Beecher ask Mrs. Tilton how she felt, to which she replied, "Father, dear, I feel so-so." Counsel did not know but that "so-so" was a very indifferent expression of how she felt. Another witness was also brought here, who swore to seeing Beecher on the door steps of Mrs. Tilton's house at eight o'clock in the morning, waiting for some person to open the door; and there was no evidence that Mrs. Tilton was in the house, or that Mr. Beecher went to. When Richards comes on to the stand he apologizes to the Court and jury, said counsel, for what he had to say, and wanted to relate something else than that he was asked for, in order to show the impression that the occurrence he saw at his sister's made on him. All that he saw happen on that occasion when he went there, was that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were conversing and when he came into the room they withdrew away from one another.

The Court here adjourned.

[From the Tribune report.]

Mr. Evarts pictured seduction and adultery in the blackest colors, and dwelt upon the heinousness of the offense with which Mr. Beecher was charged, insisting that by law and justice it should be proved with the utmost clearness in order to be established. Tilton's conduct, in continuing to live with his wife for several years after the time of the alleged adultery, was strongly condemned. Near the close of the afternoon session, Mr. Evarts began to take up the testimony of some of the witnesses in detail. The evidence of Brasher, one of the plaintiff's witnesses, who swore that he had seen Mr. Beecher on Tilton's steps at an early hour in the forenoon, was first subjected to analysis. The idea that because Beecher was seen standing at Tilton's door at eight o'clock A. M., waiting for the door to be opened, there was presumptive proof of adultery, was ridiculed with a great deal of humor. The evidence of Richards, the brother of Mrs. Tilton, that he had seen Beecher with Mrs. Tilton, in Tilton's parlor, sitting close together, and that Mrs. Tilton had started confusedly away from Beecher when her brother entered the room, was also considered. Mr. Evarts pointed out the alleged inconsistency between Mr. Richards' cordial greeting to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and the idea that what he had seen had led him to suspect his sister of adultery.

The Boston and Athletic base ball clubs played at Philadelphia yesterday. At the end of the ninth inning the game stood three to three. In the tenth inning the Bostons made three. In the Athletic's half of the tenth a discussion arose as to a ruling of the umpire, the crowd encroached the grounds and prevented further play, and the umpire decided the game a draw.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

COUNCIL WITH THE SIOUX.

THEY HAVE NO IDEA OF GIVING UP THE BLACK HILLS.

If the Indian Territory is So Desirable, Why Don't the White People Go There?

Spotted Tail Wants Money and Store Clothes Like the Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT HALTED ON THE AVENUE BY A WOMAN.

Only the Trifling Matter of an Office Wanted.

The Little Man Finds No Words to Express Himself, and Silently Pockets the Application.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1875.

An important council was held to-day between Secretary Delano and the Indian chiefs. Secretary Delano took great pains to make the Indians understand the present condition of affairs, how the Government wished to deal justly with them, how difficult it was to restrain the whites from going into the Black Hills' country, and urging upon the Indians the desirability of their consenting to make their homes in the Indian country. He also impressed the fact upon them that the Government had, in feeding and clothing them for the last two years, done all it was under the legal obligation to do. It was apparent to all those who were present, that the Indians did not receive what was said with any good feeling. Spotted Tail was the only one who made any formal reply. He said if the Indian Territory was such a good country as the Secretary said, let the white people go to it; his people were not going to it, as they were perfectly satisfied with their own country. He also said he wanted some good clothes like the Secretary. It seems that the Indians had no idea that they were to be asked to give up the Black Hills country, but thought only that they were to come here to receive lots of money and all kinds of presents that they might desire. Red Cloud privately expressed great disgust to find that every one here was poor, and he could not get any money. Unless these chiefs show more disposition to come to terms than they did to-day, there can be no treaty made with them at this time. They don't want to consummate any negotiations, but want to come on again and bring fifty or a hundred more chiefs with them.

The President Waylaid by a Female.

While President Grant was walking down Pennsylvania avenue to-day, he met two matronly-looking ladies. As they passed the President, one said, "That's him, aint it?" The other took a good look and said, "Bless my soul! Yes." While establishing the identity to their satisfaction, the distance between the President and the ladies had been increased about twenty-five yards. One of the women started after him as a gallop, crying out as she went, "Oh! Mr. President, Mr. President." The Great Father did not hear her, evidently, but she overtook him. Then she shook him by the hand, which caused the latter a loss to know the occasion of such a public demonstration. He didn't wait long, however, for out of her pocket she pulled an envelope addressed to U. S. Grant, recommending her for office. The President seemed embarrassed a moment, said something to her, put the envelope in his pocket and walked off. The lady returned to her companion, who was waiting for her, and, judging from her remarks, she was disappointed that the President didn't offer her his arm, escort her into the Treasury and set her to work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1875.

WEEKLY LIST OF U. S. PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending May 27, 1875 (Patents dated May 18th.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Cremer, Philadelphia, Stand for Stereoscopes, &c.

E. H. Watson, Philadelphia, Gas Fixture for lighting vaults.

W. C. Culbertson, Girard, Sheet-Boom.

J. Farrell, Pittsburgh, Basin Faucet.

L. G. Morrison, Williamsport, Rotary Wheel.

H. F. Snyder, Williamsport, and A. Snyder, Springville, Tuning Table.

J. J. Marcy, Philadelphia, Lime Light Apparatus for magic lantern.

H. E. Marchland, Pittsburgh, Valve for steam and air brakes.

H. E. Marchland, Pittsburgh, Valve Gear for steam engines.

J. A. Rakestraw, Altoona, Plate Lifter and Toaster.

H. F. Stichter, Pottsville, Step Ladder.

W. Adamson, Philadelphia, Extracting fatty matters from tanners' scraps.

G. E. Bringman, Philadelphia, Umbrella Runner.

J. Butterworth, Philadelphia, Driving Cylinder.

H. Disston, Philadelphia, Saw Set.

T. S. Disston, Philadelphia, Saw Gummer.

W. G. Entrekin, Philadelphia, Photograph Burnisher.

T. R. Evans, Philadelphia, Boots and Shoes.

A. C. Ferris and C. E. School, Philadelphia, Kaleidorama.

J. G. Foreman, Corry, Cutting Pilers.

H. Gill, Philadelphia, Cartridge for fire-arms.

G. Storm, Philadelphia, Detachable Plate for glass molds.

J. Noland and C. Neidich, Oil City, Coffee pot and tea pot.

J. A. Perry, Oxford, Stove Implement.

T. A. Phillippi, Reading, Picture Frame Hanger.

J. R. Procter, Philadelphia, Wool-washing machine.

J. K. Procter, Philadelphia, Wool-washing machine.

J. K. Procter and C. R. Lindsey, Philadelphia, Wool-washing machine.

J. Rehn, Philadelphia, Gas Regulator.

L. Rothenhausen, Philadelphia, Hub for Vehicle wheels.

P. Schofield, Philadelphia, Faucet.

C. E. Schwartz, Philadelphia, Paper Fan.

M. J. Rahelly, Beaver Falls, Devise for swedging and setting saw teeth.

G. J. Shimer, Milton, Machine for Matching Lumber.

W. P. Smith, Quakertown, Cigar Press.

Designs—J. Milne, Philadelphia, Wainscoting.

J. H. Schreiner, Philadelphia, Medal.

Trade Marks—J. J. Allen's Sons, Philadelphia, Fertilizers (two cases).

D. B. Fuller & Co., Philadelphia, Cakes, Crackers and Biscuits.

Patrick & Carter, Philadelphia, Telegraph Instruments, etc.

Thomas, Roberts, Stevenson & Co., Philadelphia, Stoves and Ranges.

OHIO.

J. N. Haines, Pomeroy, Railway Track Closer.

H. Barib, Cincinnati, Feed Gauge for Cylinder Printing Presses.

C. Fuchs, Sandusky, Clamp.

P. Noll, Sandusky, Lumber, Apparatus for Making Lamphlack.

J. Curtis, Cincinnati, Dashboard for Carriages.

T. Hancock, Marietta, Strawcutter.

W. Murtagh and J. Smith, Franklin township, Buckle.

C. S. S. Baron and A. D. Baron, Bellaire, Lantern.

J. H. Gabert, Athens, Hand Car.

W. H. Gilmore, Shiloh, Process of Manufacturing Cider.

T. S. Hawkins, Liberty Centre, Game Table.

J. Knecht, Cincinnati, Stove Pipe Shaker.

C. & P. Miller, Marietta, Shoe Stretcher.

A. J. Redway, Cmcinnati, Stove Leg Fastening.

Trade Marks—Evans, Lippincott & Cunningham, Cincinnati, Hams.

Hoffenheimer Brothers, Cincinnati, Whisky.

THE PAPAL ENVOYS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

To-day Monsignor Roncetti, Ablegate of the Pope, accompanied by his Secretary, Rev. Dr. Ubaldi; Count Morefoschi, of the Pope's noble guard; Rev Dr. O'Connor, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. McGlynn, and Collector Murphy, of New York, called upon the President at the Executive Mansion. The President received the party very courteously. After the formalities of introduction, the Ablegate addressed the President in Italian. At the conclusion of his remarks they were translated for the President by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, as follows:

ADDRESS OF ABLEGATE RONCETTI.

"The Holy Father, in sending me to present to the Archbishop of New York the insignia of the Cardinalate, at the same time instructed me not to fail, before leaving the United States, to call upon Your Excellency and express to you his regard and best wishes for the great and illustrious American nation, and for Your Excellency as its honored chief. I feel greatly honored in fulfilling the commission, and I rejoice that it gives me the opportunity of knowing Your Excellency personally and of presenting also my own most respectful compliments."

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President said in reply: "I beg, Monsignor, that you will convey to the Pope my thanks for his kind expressions of regard and good wishes for the country and myself; and I am happy to reciprocate your kind expressions for me." The President then invited the party to be seated, and conversed pleasantly with them for a few moments about their intended trip to the West and the duration of their visit.

VISIT TO SECRETARY FISH.

The party also called on the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet. They were everywhere received with the greatest attention. The Secretary of State expressed himself as very much pleased with the visit of the Ablegate, and spoke of the great satisfaction which the object of the Ablegate's mission to this country had given to a large portion of the people, saying he himself was particularly pleased that the honor of the Cardinalate had been deserved by one of his own State and city, the Archbishop of New York, with whom he had the pleasure of being acquainted.

CALL ON THE SIOUX.

The Ablegate and party were escorted from the Department of the Interior, at the request of Secretary Delano and Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Tremont House, where the delegation of Sioux chiefs were presented to the party and conversed for a little while through interpreters. The Ablegate and party leave to-morrow for Pittsburgh.

THE INTER-OCEAN SHIP CANAL.

The surveying party sent out by the Government to locate the line of the proposed ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, having completed their work, have returned. The expedition was subjected to numerous hardships and dangers to health, but no loss of life occurred among officers or men. The early estimate of $55,000,000 for the completion of the work is not now regarded as sufficient. The Napipi-Atrato route is the shortest, but will require five and a half miles of tunneling.

THE BOSTON EXPLOSION.

List of Killed and Wounded — Loss on Property $60,000—Cause of the Disaster Unknown.

BOSTON, May 27.—A thorough search was made throughout the night in the ruins of the building on Washington street. No more bodies have been discovered. The following is a record of the casualties so far as can be learned up to noon to-day:

Dead—Mrs. Lizzie Compton, James M. Frawley, Etta Bailey, child.

Severely injured—Maurice Ackerman, John Frawley, Mrs. Martha Landon.

Slightly injured—George A. Stetson, Mrs. Lizzie Bailey, John G. Mahoney, Geo. Lamb, Samuel Heywood, Mrs. Wm. A. Wellington, Dorothy Mcintyre, Thomas Conran, Fred. H. Lord, Thomas Carney, of Haverhill, P. J. Buckley, Mrs. Lillie E. Hersey, Samb. Farwell, Wm. Pratt, Wm. E. Gardner, Mrs. Jennie Gardner, Geo. Hunt, T. A. Gray, Jacob Valois, Lizzie Selney, Sayward D. Frazean, Mr. White.

Total, three dead, three severely injured and twenty-two slightly injured.

Several other persons, who refused to give their names or who started for their homes subsequent to the explosion, are known to have been more or less injured. Of those who were severely injured, Ackerman is the only one that is likely to recover.

The losses by the explosion will probably not exceed $60,000. The cause of the explosion is as yet unexplained.

FIRE RECORD.

Holliston, Mass.—$100,000.

BOSTON, May 27.—A fire in Holliston, Mass., last night, destroyed a large hotel in the center of the town, Shippen's livery stable, and from ten to fourteen houses clustered about the hotel. The fire broke out about midnight, and burned steadily until this morning. Loss exceeds $100,000.

Covington, Tenn.—$25,000.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Stationary and falling barometer, higher temperature, northwest to southeast winds and partly cloudy weather.

The President will leave Washington for Long Branch with his family Tuesday next.

The steamers Elysia and State of Indiana, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

Three car loads of passengers brought by the last Pacific Mail steamer from Australia, reached Omaha yesterday.

The President has issued an order closing the various depots of the Government Saturday next, which will be observed as Decoration Day.

A steady rain for twenty-four hours in Missouri has killed millions of grasshoppers, and the prospect is that the farmers will have no more trouble from that source.

Base Ball—At New York, Mutuals 8, New Haven 5. At Chicago, White Stockings 15, Red Stockings, of St. Louis, 0. At St. Louis, Brown Stockings, 11, Keokuk Westerns 4.

The Papal envoys who came to this country with the berretta for Cardinal McCloskey, yesterday called on the President and various members of the Cabinet, by all of whom they were cordially received and with whom they had long, interesting and social intercourse.

The schooner Nina, bound from Michael's Bay to Gooderich, Ontario, sprung a leak on Monday night and went down in the middle of Lake Huron. The crew took to a yawl boat and, after being adrift two days and nights, landed safely at Gooderich, Wednesday night.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Vice President Wilson left Cheyenne yesterday, for Omaha, where he will remain over night and then proceed to Des Moines.

William Allen, an engineer on the Union Pacific Railway, was drowned at Cheyenne yesterday afternoon, by the upsetting of a boat.

General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General, was yesterday detailed to act as Quartermaster General during the absence of General Meigs in Europe.

Paul Boyton entered the water at Boulogne yesterday afternoon, and immediately started for Cape Grisnez. An immense crowd of people witnessed his departure. He labored under the disadvantage of an adverse wind.

General J. B. Gates, of New Jersey, who was arrested at St. Louis a day or two ago, on a charge of acquiring property at Hot Springs, Arkansas, under false pretenses, was discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and will leave for his home in New York, at once.

The Coming Flour.

Erin's Pride, Irish Flour. Nothing in the country can compete with it. Sample barrels furnished at White River prices, at the Check-ered Front.

APPALLING DISASTER.

Church at South Holyoke, Massachusetts, Takes Fire During Service.

SIXTY-SIX PERSONS BURNED AND TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

MANY OTHERS FATALLY INJURED.

Names of the Victims—Painfully Vivid Account of the Holocaust—Scenes of Suffering, Heroism and Brutality.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 27.—One of the most terrible disasters in the history of Massachusetts occurred to-night, in the burning of the French Catholic church at South Holyoke, during the evening service, involving the death of sixty-six men, women and children. The exercises had nearly closed, and a vesper service was being sung, when the draperies on the altar caught fire from a candle and, the wall being low and the flames streaming up the building was set on fire. The audience numbered about seven hundred people. Those in the body of the church escaped, but on the stairway leading from the gallery, human beings were packed in a dense mass, struggling to reach the floor. As the flames rushed toward them, many leaped to the floor beneath and were trampled to death. The gallery skirted both sides of the building, with only one entrance from the front. The scene was fearful while it lasted, for the whole was over in twenty minutes. Besides sixty-six dead, there are enough fatally wounded to carry the total loss of life up to seventy-five. The recognized dead, up to this hour, are as follows: Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Victor Norin, Mrs. Calixte Larivie, Mrs. Lavina, Mr. Desperdins, wife and four children, Jessie Murrin, Father Mcintyre, Thomas Conran, Fred. H. Lord, Thomas Carney, of Haverhill, P. J. Buckley, Mrs. Lillie E. Hersey, Samb. Farwell, Wm. Pratt, Wm. E. Gardner, Mrs. Jennie Gardner, Geo. Hunt, T. A. Gray, Jacob Valois, Lizzie Selney, Sayward D. Frazean, Mr. White.

Total, three dead, three severely injured and twenty-two slightly injured.

Several other persons, who refused to give their names or who started for their homes subsequent to the explosion, are known to have been more or less injured. Of those who were severely injured, Ackerman is the only one that is likely to recover.

The losses by the explosion will probably not exceed $60,000. The cause of the explosion is as yet unexplained.

FIRE RECORD.

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NEWS SU

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

DOES protection protect? The Lowell, Mass., savings banks have over $11,000,000 on deposit, most of it the savings of the factory hands.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* inquires whether "it is necessary for the editor of a Liberal Republican organ to be a professional liar." Certainly it is. How else could he edit such an organ?

THE Republican State Committee will not probably be announced until next week. The list was very nearly completed at Lancaster, but the selection of a chairman will not be made until the candidates have had an opportunity to consult about it.

THE grand summer-resort camp-meeting at Chautauqua Lake this year will commence June 15. The famous florist, VICK, will have charge of the adornment of the grounds. There is some talk of transferring the entire grounds to the National Sunday School Association. The proposition is said to be viewed with favor, and will probably be consummated.

THE validity of the WOODBURY patent for the manufacture of planing machines is to be tested. It is charged that fraud was resorted to in obtaining it. Millions of dollars are involved in the controversy, and the decision of the question will be widespread in its effects, as these machines are in almost universal use and under the control of one company.

AN international convention of "Good Templars" is in session at Bloomington, Illinois. Many delegates are present from abroad. During the year new grand lodges have been organized in South Africa, New South Wales, Tasmana, Quebec, Wales, New Zealand, North Mississippi and Arkansas. There are sixty grand lodges, 12,000 subordinate lodges, and a membership of 720,000 embraced in the organization.

AN INDIANAPOLIS paper notices the return of Governor HENDRICKS to that city after a two weeks' absence, "during which time he visited the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina and Virginia," most likely with an eye to fixing things for the Presidential nomination. His speech at Mecklenburg was a strong bid for it. No man indorses a swindle without some ulterior object.

THE National Educational Association will meet this week at Minneapolis, Minn., August 3, continuing in session three days Dr. BITTINGER, of Sewickly, will, we observe, read a paper on "The Relation and Duties of Educators to Crime," a subject to which he has devoted years of profound observation and study. His essay will form a notable contribution to the literature of the difficult science of Prison Reform.

THE grain speculators at Chicago held a stock of grain worth ten millions of dollars, and refused to let it go when they could have got good prices, expecting to get better. They carried this immense stock upon borrowed money, and now that the market has broken, there is danger that many of them will fail. The speculation, like most reverses of the kind, benefited no one, but served, instead, to paralyse business and retard the return of confidence.

ODILLON BARROT, a French statesman of the past generation, is spoken of by one who was contemporary with him as a man who "passed his life in making mustard plasters which he believed were poultices." In that respect he has many to keep him company in all governments. There are men in almost every community whose born mission it is to annoy and irritate all they come in contact with, who yet imagine their unsolicited efforts are of the most soothing character.

GOVERNOR CURTIN announces that he will not run on the Democratic State ticket, because he is conscious he would not add any strength to it. As both the Republicans and Democrats have the same opinion as the ex-Governor on that subject, he will be unanimously excused from running for office this year. Like the Vermont Governor who went in with a majority of one and went out unanimously, Governor CURTIN has everybody's consent to remain in his present privacy.

ABOUT a week ago the "enterprising" New York *Herald* reproduced in *fac simile* what was claimed to be "the oldest publication of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, of May 20, 1775, yet discovered in print." Now comes the iconoclastic Knoxville *Press*, and proves from the record that this "curious Revolutionary handbill" was a piece of job-work done by a printer, now living in that city, no longer ago than the year 1825, exactly fifty years after its date! Where's STANLEY?

THE New York Legislature died in the odor of Democratic sanctity. The New York *World*, which is good Democratic authority says of it:

"Regretfully we withhold our denial that numerous members of the present Legislature have made themselves as mercenable as tea and sugar."

The House of Representatives in New York was largely Democratic, and that fact accounts for the statement made by the *World*, although that paper is not frank enough to say so.

THE *Gazette* says the third term resolution of the Republican State platform was in accordance with its suggestions, while the *Dispatch* gives the credit of its paternity to Mr. NEWMEYER. The latter gentleman modestly disclaims the honor; and the probability is that it was framed without suggestions from any quarter. The idea it expresses was formed in everybody's mind, before it found expression in this platform, and in view of its general prevalence, nearly every Republican in the State can lay claim to its paternity. The framers of the platform were exceedingly happy in embodying, in terse language, a thought which was uppermost in every mind.

THE Republican State Convention had an unenviable task in deciding between Messrs. RAWLE and STRANG. Each is pre-eminently qualified for the place, and the only regret any one had in voting for either was that he could not vote for both, or that he had to vote against the other. It was no disparagement to Mr. STRANG that Mr. RAWLE was preferred before him, as it would not have been to the latter had the other been taken. The embarrassment of the Convention was in having too rich a supply of material. Mr. STRANG does not occupy any lower place in public esteem because he was not successful in his candidacy; and he will be certain to retain in future the high regard which he has earned in the past.

THE following from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 25th, indicates the beginning of the end. Short-crop reports, grasshoppers, &c., answered very well to force up prices for awhile, but the knowledge of the fact that these were exaggerations is fast gaining ground, and the speculative movement is therefore about over for the present. The *Sentinel* says:

Yesterday was one of the most active days in the history of the grain trade of Milwaukee. The wheat market was demoralized, and prices declined 3@4c. under the fine weather, favorable crop reports and large stocks, with probably the largest sales ever made here. The total amount which changed hands, as far as could be ascertained, was about 1,725,000 bushels.

The Chicago market broke at the same time, and the ten millions bushels of grain stored there will now move forward.

THERE must be something peculiar in the legal system of New York. In no other State would such latitude be permitted in examining witnesses, as was given in the BEECHER case, and in no other, we are sure, would an attorney be allowed to speak more than a week at a stretch in any case whatever. TRACY spoke for a week, PORTER more than a week and EVARTS may occupy a month, evidently, if he chooses. The pleaders in JOE's case, each took several turns at making speeches against him, but all their speeches put together would not make more than one verse in the chapter of PORTER'S frothy oratory. If the BEECHER case had been tried upon the recognized rules of evidence, as it would have been anywhere out of New York, and the lawyers had been limited to a day each, as they would have been anywhere else, the case would have been ended sevoral months ago. Judging from this specimen of it, we do not admire the New York system of jurisprudence.

THE failure of the negotiations to unite the two great Presbyterian bodies, North and South, confirms the view we presented in discussing this question during the winter, that the existing Southern ecclesiastical organizations do not want, and do not intend to permit, any union with their kindred organizations at the North, for the reason that they are all looking forward to the time when the South will be erected into an independent government. They seek, therefore, to maintain a separate existence, that they may thereby be ready for the anticipated change, when it comes. They do not, of course, give this as their reason; but they trump up some other difficulty that will serve to keep the breach open until there will no longer be a necessity for such concealment. The Presidential election of 1876 is looked forward to, by them, as certain to result in the election of a Democratic President; and when such a President is once chosen, the Southern States can be sure of being able to go out of the Union without serious opposition from him. This is the contingency which opens itself up to the imaginations of Southern men, and leads them to maintain, under any pretext, their separate church organizations. The South has never given up its dream of a separate existence, and never will until it has made a second effort in that direction.

THE Chicago papers of Wednesday furnish the particulars of another newly developed phase of the crooked whisky war. The officers of the secret service, in search of evidence to be used against the distillers, conceived the idea that the freight bills of the several railroads would show how much spirits had been shipped within a given time, and by comparing these bills with the books of the distillers and gaugers, an approximation of the amount out of which the Government had been defrauded might be obtained. They had a good deal of trouble with the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Company, which refused to give abstracts of the bills of lading until threatened with seizure for collusion with the whisky ring. When the abstracts were finally obtained they furnished presumptive proof of some of the most gigantic frauds on record. The books of all the railroad companies leading out of Chicago are to be thoroughly examined, and it would be well to extend the investigation to all the whisky manufacturing centers of the country.

FOR several years past a considerable portion of the composition on the London *Times* has been done by means of type-setting machines. The latest innovation proposed by the proprietor is to distribute this type-setting work among the cities and towns where the paper has a large circulation, instead of, as now, having the whole edition printed in London. He claims to have discovered a method by which, through the agency of electric wires extending from the central office to the various cities, the type, on touching the proper keys of the "setting" machine in London, will be dropped into their appropriate places at the other extremities of the wires, and thus the paper simultaneously composed, by the act of one man in each city to which the wires extend. It is said that his experiments have been so far successful, and that he has the greatest confidence in the practicability of the scheme, which will amount to a revolution in practical typographical science.

WE HAVE heretofore directed attention to the fact that the influx of poor people from the East into California this season has been so great as to cause serious apprehension in that State. We now observe that the police of San Francisco have been increased with a view to providing against the outlawry of half-starved people. The streets are reported to be filled with beggars, and there is no work to be given them. California has few manufactures, and the methods of agriculture are such as to dispense largely with male help by the use of machinery. It is to be feared that these facts are not sufficiently understood in the Eastern and Middle States, and we refer to the matter once more in order that all who think of removing thither, or indeed to any part of the Pacific coast, may pause and consider.

THE telegraphic reports of the Republican State Convention omitted mention of the fact that the name of DANIEL WALLACE, of Lawrence, was presented for the State Treasurership, and that it was, at his own request, withdrawn. Col. WALLACE had a large number of friends in the Convention, and would have been an excellent candidate, had he been nominated; but, noting the general tendency to narrow the fight down to RAWLE and STRANG, he thought it best to withdraw from the contest altogether.

Cape May.

Long before the era of railroads, and, in fact, in advance of the introduction of steamboats, the extreme southern point of New Jersey became known as a resort for health and pleasure seekers. The situation of this cape, which the Dutch acquired and named two hundred and fifty years ago, peculiarly adapted it for a sanitarium. Surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Atlantic, the ocean's purifying breezes fanned it without stint, which the ceaseless breakers rolled was as perfect for bathing purposes as the best exertions of votee of Neptune could desire. Inland there were splendid forests and wide, natural meadows intersected by inlets and coves, where fish and oysters abounded. It is not surprising, therefore, that those who loved the sea for its beauty and its wealth, and who sought to borrow from its invigorating atmosphere new leases of health and strength, spied out the land and made it a well known resort before other more famous places on the Jersey coast were thought of.

But the Cape May of the present bears little resemblance to the retreat of a century ago. Its grassy lawns have given way to pretentious streets, its scattered cottages have grown into a compact city, and its rural simplicity has developed into metropolitan grandeur. The great charm of the place, however—the primal attraction for those who discovered it as well as for those who now throng it—remains the same. The grand old ocean still rolls in measured melody on its smooth, shimmering beach, and the breezes, with healing on their wings, still come "like the South Sea's healing and bringing odor."

The hotels are grand in their proportions and appointments; the private residences and cottages are neat and attractive—some of them models of taste and adornment—the water for domestic uses is excellent and the markets are abundant; smooth, graveled streets afford delightful drives, and the unlocked waters tempt to dreamy sails. The ocean front, always grand, has been improved by walks and roads of excellent construction and great extent, along which it is a pleasure to stray, watching the crowds of bathers in the booming surf, the schools of porpoises rolling in the waves, the gulls careering over the sands and the sails of many ships gilding by or sinking behind the distant horizon.

To the citizen of the interior, where sea air and sea views are unknown, an experience of such a life for a few days or weeks in summer is the opening of a new existence. It brings health as well as enjoyment; it invigorates the body and expands the mind by familiarizing both with nature in one of her broadest, grandest, most beneficent aspects.

COL. W. M. GROSVENOR, of St. Louis, writes a sensible letter which ought to dispel the grasshopper panic. He adduces a great number of reasons why the 'hopper—or rather the Rocky Mountain locust, for such the insect really is—becomes comparatively harmless and dies out rapidly after getting so far east as the 17th degree of longitude west of Washington, about Sedalia, Missouri, or Des Moines, Iowa. They can only fully develop in a high and dry country, and perish by millions when in their course southeastward they reach low and rainy regions. Those now hatched out from the eggs deposited by the swarms of last year are comparatively weak and perishable. Some live long enough to do mischief, but they cannot reproduce themselves, and are speedily destroyed by the climate and by parasites. The only ground for the existing alarm is that in some favorable locations in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska they have been hatched out in sufficient numbers to eat the tender shoots of the young crops, but such instances are only occasional, and are not to be taken as indications of a general scourge. Colonel Grosvenor further bases his theories with numerous facts all pointing to their correctness, and speaks of the Governor of Missouri as being very pious, but not having much knowledge in issuing his proclamation appointing a day of fasting and prayer for deliverance from the threatened plague.

SAYS the Minneapolis *Tribune*: "A mouse has caused a three weeks' delay in the finishing of the new pump at the city water works. The mould for the castings of the suction and discharge pipes was carefully prepared a week or two ago, and coated as usual with flour, in order to prevent the adherance of the moulding sand. Before pouring in the liquid iron, however, a mouse, attracted by the flour, crawled into the mould and made a hole by burrowing into the sand. The casting was subsequently misshapen and defective, and the work had to be commenced over again.

HON. HENRY RAWLE

Sketch of the Republican Nominee for State Treasurer.

Mr. Rawle is a native of Mifflin county, Pa., and was born in 1833. He was educated in Lancaster and West Chester, and in 1850, at the age of sixteen, was appointed by J. Edgar Thomson civil engineer on the Western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He continued the practice of his profession of engineering on different railroads of the State until the completion of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, from Warren to Erie in 1859, and then relinquished the profession and embarked in the iron business, starting a blast furnace at Sharon, Mercer county, Pa. His furnace was the second one in the Shenango Valley constructed for the smelting of ores from the Lake Superior region with raw coal. In 1861 Mr. Rawle married Miss Harriet G., daughter of the late General Charles M. Reed, of Erie, and removed to that city in 1862, since which time he has been engaged in the transportation of coal and Lake Superior ore between Erie and the Shenango Valley, by the Erie and Beaver Canal. In 1869 Mr. Rawle formed a company to build the first blast furnace in Erie, which has since been in continuous operation and furnished employment to a large force of laborers during the panic and subsequent hard times. In 1872 he organized the Erie Rolling Mill Company—the first enterprise of the kind in Erie—which has also kept a large force of workmen constantly employed, and contributed largely to the business prosperity of the city. During all this period Mr. Rawle's relations to his workmen have been cordial and liberal, and he has uniformly given them every consideration. Mr. Rawle was the projector of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad, and was its President during its construction. This road developed the mineral resources of Eastern Mercer and Butler counties, and reaches a point near the great Butler oil district. Mr. Rawle was one of the first Water Commissioners of Erie, and subsequently has been elected Mayor of that city for two successive terms. His executive abilities in these responsible offices have commended him to the people of his city and of the Northwest, and they are a unit in his support. Mr. Rawle has all his life been a large employer of laboring men, and the relations which he has sustained to his workmen have been thoroughly disinterested and highly advantageous to his employees and mutually profitable.

There is no citizen of Northwestern Pennsylvania who has given employment to a larger number of laborers and mechanics in the important industries of that section of our great State. He has always taken high views of the relations of labor and capital, and has regarded their interests as indentical. For this reason he has treated his men liberally and fairly, and in such a manner as to endear them to him personally. Their regard for him is shown by the hearty and generous support they have always given him in his political campaigns.

Mr. Rawle, before the war, was a Douglas Democrat, but in 1860 joined the Republican standard, and has ever since voted the straight Republican ticket, and is regarded as one of the representative Republicans of the Northwest.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Bottled Porter.

Kansas has *mutter* horse-thieves.

Centennial—centennium—centenniad.

That Porter was drained to the dregs.

The fruit crop everywhere is pulling up nicely.

Glad that "Galopin" won the Derby. It was a galloping race.

The St. Louis *Times* asks: "Does reforming reform?" Not Bourbons.

Shipbuilding is very prosperous at the Oregon yards on the Pacific Coast.

The beautiful spirit of the Flower Mission is again spreading its fragrance all over the country.

Aleck, Frank and Bill are putting their heads together at Ems. Trust they'll mind their r's and q's.

Shirkago. "The City of Shirks" is the eloquent heading of a St. Louis editorial upon Chicago's delinquent tax list.

The imports at New York for the week ending Wednesday were $1,294,533 in excess of those of the previous week.

Paradoxical as it may appear, the crooked whisky men have the sympathy of nearly all the straight Bourbons in the country.

The anniversaries of literary, charitable, religious and philanthropic societies all over the country. That's the news in brief.

Boston's imports since the first of January have been more than a million and-a-half larger than for the same season of last year.

It was not Sherman, but Talleyrand who stipulated that his memoirs should not be published until thirty years after his death.

It is decided that the fatal horse disease in St. Louis is cerebro-spinal meningitis. The equine-imity of owners is greatly disturbed.

The editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* still hankers after the unattainable. He now has "aspirations toward metropolitan journalism."

"In accord with our suggestions" the Erie Railroad has gone into the hands of the receiver. Hope this allusion won't Erie-tate anybody.

Nebraska talks of submitting to a direct vote of the people the election of a United States Senator—in spite of the United States Constitution.

Not so bad, after all. The aggregate value of the new buildings in course of erection in New York city is nearly two million dollars.

The latest noose from Iowa is that a strong demand will be made upon the next Legislature for the restoration of capital punishment.

James Lick, the California philanthropist, has been sued for $55,000 by his physician for alleged professional services, but he declares he will never liquidate it till it has been doctored.

Seth Green was overlooked in the appointment of the Centennial Committee on Fish and Fisheries. Saith fair dealing, that was not right.

It is complained to the Postoffice Department that a great many boxes of grasshoppers are being sent through the mails from the Western cities.

The old story. The Lowell, Mass., mule spinners, after a fruitless six weeks' struggle, have abandoned their strike and again applied for work.

Apple is the name of a Minnesota county school superintendent. We hope he isn't crabbed, and trust he will prove fruitful in good works.

The oral instruction of the deaf and dumb by lip reading and articulate speech is one of the latest and most beautiful of humanitarian achievements.

It is cackleated that the production of poultry in the United States is not less than 250,000,000 pounds annually, worth $50,000,000, and eggs worth as much more.

Decoration day will be appropriately observed on Sunday, also. The clergymen of the various churches will hold special services. That is to say, we hope they will.

The charm of military life. According to a late report from army headquarters, over 1,700 men have deserted within the last ten months, being a proportion of one in fourteen.

General Hawley is going to make Philadelphia his residence for the next year, and devote himself entirely to the preparations for the Centennial. Hawley's time will be occupied.

No postal savings banks, thank you. The result of the scheme in Great Britain is an annual deficit which has to be met by taxation, notwithstanding the interest paid is only two-and-a-half per cent.

And now the ubiquitous grasshopper is heard of in Canada, a quarter where he was probably least expected. They have appeared in the counties bordering on Lake Huron, and are moving eastward.

"GENTLEMEN," says the Postmaster General to the railroad gladiators, Scott and Garrett, "I wish you would compromise this matter of carrying the mails between Washington and New York, and not persist in compelling me to decide between you." "No compromise," is Col. Scott's laconic answer. "But I can't go to the trouble and expense of changing the mail to the Philadelphia from the Baltimore and Ohio to your line running to New York," says Postmaster General Jewell. "O, that is no matter of mine," is Col. Scott's reply; "I stand ready to carry your mails through to New York as often as you want them carried and at your own price. If you choose to employ a one-horse railroad that can carry them only a portion of the way I have nothing to say." And so Governor Jewell is in a "strait betwixt two." It looks, however, as if Col. Scott was master of the situation.—*Washington Star.*

LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

A Southern Lady's Opinions on the Present Status of Things—"The Good Old Days" of Slavery—A Chicken Farm—The Climate of Interior Florida—The Place for Sickly Northerners—A Southern Fruit Farm, St. Augustine, &c., &c.

[The following letter, written by a Southern lady to a friend in this city, is published by request.—ED. COM.]

OSCEOLA, FLORIDA, April 24, 1875.

Sending you a letter from Florida has been much on the brain, but who can resist the procrastinating influences of genial clime, or turn away from the woodland echoing with the sweetest of songsters and gorgeous with floral decorations so alluring to a lover of nature, to the prosy work of trailing ink?

Florida grows on the visitor. The first sensation on landing here is one of sadness. There are so many evidences of decay and change from the days of yore, when hospitality was dispensed as freely as the God-given air. Now many of these hospitable old houses are going to wreck and ruin, their owners having taken up their abodes in other lands. The negroes, too, look seedy, and talk mournfully of the "good old days when they had not a care, no fretting about doctors' bills, no clothing and blankets to worry 'bout, 'cause we knowed we was gwine to get dem eben if de Boss didn't make any crop." "Ah," said one to me, "I aint see de glory ob freedom yet. I thought I was going to get a white skin when freedom come, and I, for one, is disappointed." Thus the Ethiopian would gladly change his skin. Another remarked to me that she had been thrice married, and each time she had admired a "gentleman of color" (this being the distinction between negroes and mulatoes in the South), "afor," said she, "my aspirations are for improvement. I know that my white brother is more *head built* and always will be." I suggested that her opinions were decidedly unpopular just at this time, but she was unshaken in her Caucasianism.

As I said, Florida grows in your esteem; one soon becomes accustomed to the changes that are constantly going on, and it seems so good to be away from those biting blasts that we hear of even now, and enjoy spring glories constantly developing.

In Gainesville, a growing town on the Florida Railroad I enjoyed the hospitality of Judge D., who took us out to see his chicken farm, which struck me as being a great project. His poultry yards are regularly laid out, in squares of an acre each, the alternate squares being planted in grain or vines for the poultry. Next year his portable inclosure round the chickens is to be changed to the lot now producing grain, and the grain sowed on the present chicken yards. The Judge has a fine body of land, all cleared in this tract, and in riding over it I saw visions of strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits that could be raised on this mellow soil in great profusion, the land lying finely for such products. After leaving Judge D., who gallantly rescued our party from some bogs and swamps, and saw us safe across the prairie, we visited Marion county, where we made quite a few among friends. The climate of the interior is delightful, quite free from the fogs and dampness of the rivers and coast, where, greatly to my surprise, thousands of visitors tarry, heeding the jealous warning of river land owners and speculators against the interior. They tell you but little comfort or enjoyment can there be found. At Ocala and Silver Spring are hotel accommodations. We also heard of Northerners boarding about in private families, and, if sufficient patronage could be guaranteed them, many would prepare for the reception of visitors. Sufferers with pulmonary and catarrhal diseases who have visited this section return North much more improved in health than others who tarry near the coast. Those fond of sport will find game in abundance, and those wishing to play the amateur farmer might select beautiful sites for cottages and grounds from the old plantations, consisting of choice lands all cleared, ready for further beautifying. Would to God that in some way these broad and beautiful lands might attract from your Northern cities their crowded, sickly, ill-fed thousands, and that the poor little ones that swarm in your filthy courts and lanes, might here learn the meaning of the word *home!*

Near Ocala lies the large fruit farm of Mr. A. L. Eichelberger, which we visited and were courteously shown by him over his grounds, planted in extensive groves, in different stages of growth of bananas, oranges, lemons, grapes, peaches and other fruits, besides a considerable display of vegetables, which he was busily shipping to the Northern market. Among other things ready for the table were cucumbers, of which we have an appetizing recollection. Mr. Eichelberger pays no small *heavy* obligations for a supply of bananas.

ST. AUGUSTINE, April 29.—Since writing the above, we rose early one morning and rode to the Spring, one of the largest attractions of Marion county, in time to take the 9 A. M. boat "Okahumka," superior in size and comfort though not in style, to the "Manhattan," which brought us from New York, and next morning, about the same hour, were landed at Tocoi, where we took stages for this city. The air here is exhilarating. Every one seems to be in a good humor. There is very little business done here, it being chiefly a winter resort. Many ladies are employed in the manufacturing of fancy articles for the winter visitors. At some of the bazaars you can find displays of curiosities calculated to astonish the natives, and cheap enough considering the pains taken in getting them up. St. Augustine grows but does not improve. We do not like to see those ancient land marks, torn away, the coquina walls, the stone houses, where comfort was consulted more than beauty in the architecture, and modern buildings substituted. The old city has been so much before the public that scarcely anything remains to be told. Fort Marion is undergoing repairs, and quite soon a number of Indians from the West will be imprisoned there. Their *entree* into the city may serve to enliven it a little after the other visitors have returned to their homes. This they are fast doing, and very soon the old city will resume its usual quiet mode of living. So here we will leave the City by the sea.

FROM CLEVELAND.

The Situation in the Mahoning Coal District—The Operators Determined to Pay but Seventy Cents—Some Reflections by the Correspondent—The Iron Ore Trade at Cleveland—Sales to Date—Industries All Active

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 24, 1875.

Your correspondent has had an interview with some of the coal and iron operators in the Mahoning district, which will justify him in saying that mining operations cannot be resumed in the Mahoning Valley at a greater price than seventy cents per ton for mining coal. This is a fixed determination, among operators in the Mahoning region, whatever may be done by operators in the Hocking Valley and the Straitsville district.

The short and long of it is, that the coal-bank owners, the mining proprietors and the local consumers of the fuel, will not agree to be governed by the miners of the fuel, but they would rather shut down all their works and stay out of the industrial field, than permit the coal diggers to dictate to them the prices for coal upon the market, at the banks, or at lake or river shipping points.

This is the way mine owners and operators feel to-day. They appear quite indifferent as to results; too much so, to be consistent in business principles. But yet they appear confident that they have the power in their own hands, to break up this miners' monopoly, and claim the right to put in just such men as may be most available to turn out all the coal they may have a market for.

This doctrine is all very good; but it should have been put in practice long ago. The people who own coal banks, and who want to see furnaces and rolling mills in operation, have hitherto shown but a secondary courage when they talked about introducing new labor in their mines, after having submitted to the strike so long. Indeed, the complications are becoming greater, and every change seems to favor the mining union forces. Why did they—the operators—not put new forces in the field long since, and not keep their banks idle to await the judgment of the miners' unions? They have permitted themselves to be cheated out of their ordinary profits by permitting their business to languish, while they were "hallagooing" with the leaders engaged in the strikes?

After all this time has been spent, and after so much danger and uncertainty has followed the movements of operators of furnaces and mills, for want of fuel, they finally say to the autocrat miner: "If you don't want to go to work, we know where we can find an abundance of people who will work."

It is well enough, now, to tell the striking miners to go to the devil, if they want to, but it would have been far better to have sent them to kingdom come long ago, and put in men willing to work—as hosts of them were—at less than the union price, and thus kept the industries of the region in operation.

In short, your correspondent has but little sympathy with the operators who lose by this operation. It is patent to all observers that the operators gave themselves into the hands of the coal diggers. They who owned the mines, who furnished the capital to operate for the coal trade, were the operators, "to all intents and purposes," resigned their rights, privileges and franchises to the coal diggers. And thus the community suffers.

The final resolve is a good one, but the practice of it will be better.

The sales of Lake Superior iron ore continue very favorable for the oil trade. Your correspondent and a few others to-day "figured up" the sales to date which amount to about 275,000 tons, at $7 50 per ton. Should the business continue at the same ratio the season through, a half million tons would not supply the demand, and the Marquette region would be far better off with the trade of this season than it was with the trade of 1874. But it is more than likely that most wants have been anticipated, and that from this time out the orders for ore will be light.

Most of our mills and factories are doing a fair business. None are idle for want of something to do. There is a demand for the product of all the furnaces, yet but one is running, because the others cannot obtain fuel. [Here is where the cuss words ought to come in.] Some of our manufacturing establishments, operating upon specialties, are daily increasing their working force. Indeed, all in all, Cleveland has no reason to complain concerning the activity of her industrial pursuits.

OCCASIONAL.

PERSONAL.

Out of the list of fourteen Generals-in Chief of the army of the United States, from 1789 to 1875, three have published military and personal memoirs.

Rev. J. J. Kain, the new Bishop of Wheeling, is the youngest bishop in the world. He was born in Martinsourg in 1842, which makes him about thirty-three years old.

In case of the death of Col. Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kansas, who was lately shot by another editor, it is said that his wife, who is a beautiful and accomplished lady and devoted to her husband and children, will be given the postoffice, and Susan B. Anthony, who is now at Leavenworth, will conduct the *Times* for the benefit of the heirs.

Mme. Deneef, of Brussels, bequeathed her immense fortune to the Jesuits. The Brussels Court of Appeals has decided that the will is not valid, and that the fortune must go to the legitimate heirs. Some idea may be formed of the amount of the fortune by the fact that the Jesuits had offered the sume of 8,000,000f., or $600,000, to some of the legitimate heirs if they would not go to law.

When a life-long friend of Mrs. Lincoln went to her, last week, and told her plainly that she was insane and that her best friends felt it was best she should go to an asylum, the unfortunate woman said: "I may be so; and what if it is so, what wonder is it? Haven't I had enough cause to derange any woman's brain? Did I not see my husband assassinated before my eyes? Have I not been homeless for years, and have I not buried all my children with the exception of Robert? Do you wonder that I am deranged?

It is said that the mother of Embry, the Leavenworth editor who shot Col. Anthony lately, was an octoroon, and was once the property of a wealthy Kentucky planter. She is represented as having been very beautiful. She was a favorite house servant, and had the confidence and respect of the family to which she was attached. Another wealthy planter, a bachelor, took a great fancy to the beautiful octoroon, and befriended her, giving her money—also to purchase her freedom, and afterward aided her to purchase the freedom of her children. There are four brothers, and all are as white as most men who work in the open air. There is nothing of the negro in their appearance, viewed casually.

The Crops.

Crop prospects in Louisiana were never better.

In Central Illinois the apple crop will be light.

The Delaware peach crop promises to be unusually large.

Illinois farmers are sowing Hungarian grass seed profusely this spring.

Kentucky farmers are planting an unusually large acreage of tobacco.

Wayne county, Georgia, produces cabbage six feet seven inches in diameter.

Corn is coming on finely in Illinois. The ground never was in finer condition.

Peaches and apples are said to be mostly killed in Michigan. Small fruits promise an abundance.

A large acreage of corn has been planted in Southern Indiana, and an unprecedented yield is anticipated.

A Johnson county, Kansas, farmer caught twenty-four bushels of grasshoppers on his farm in two days recently.

Information has been received in Washington that the grasshopper ravages in the West this spring have been greatly exaggerated. The devastation is confined to limited areas, and crop prospects are generally excellent.

The Holly Springs (Miss.) *South* says: The fruit crop in the entire region north of us is killed. With us, on the contrary, it promises an unusually abundant yield. By making arrangements to ship every bushel they can spare our people might realize a handsome profit.

The Folly of Neglect.

It is the height of folly to neglect precautionary measures for the preservation of health, when they become necessary in consequence of hurtful influences. Among these influences are the unavoidable exposure of malaria or fetid air, exposure in bad weather, unhealthy occupations and habitual late hours, all of which tend to produce disease. To guard against their effects a vigorous and regular discharge of the digestive functions should be kept up. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the tonic, of all others, best calculated to perpetuate bodily vigor and regularity. The experience of denizens of unhealty localities, outdoor laborers, employees in manufactories and late workers, all testify that this fine old vinegisatul of this pleasant safeguard taken in regular quantities imparts strength and stamina and power of resistance to disease afforded by no other protective and remedial agent. The nervous, the weakand the dyspeptic derive incalculable benefit from its use, and pronounce it the best preparation of its class.

☞ F. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, nervousness, sleeplessness, palpitation or exertion; loss of memory; difficulty of breathing; general weakness; horror of disease; weak, nervous irritable and dreadful feelings; night sweats; cold feet; weakness; dimness of vision; languor; anxiety; hysterics; female complaints; want of appetite with dyspeptic symptom; hot hands; flushing of the body; sallow skin; pallid countenance and eruptions on the face; purifying the blood; blotches on the body; dizziness of the eyelids; frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; weak stomach, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use F. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails, and is the only powerful tonic in health who have used it. Take only F. F. KUNKEL'S. Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. Dr. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, that it is unnecessary for us to caution and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a fine steel engraving with each outside with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle. Be sure and get the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure of getting the genuine article. Price $1 per bottle or $5 60. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passed. Best Pin and Seat Worm Remedy in the world. Dr. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all soldiers' worms, call on or send 81 and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP.

Price, $1 00. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the first and fifteenth of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Bonds for Lots, Loans, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Vice Presidents.
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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

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CLOTHING.

THE NEW

SPRING THINGS are now being shown at the

MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
BY
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,
Who are represented by
MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS

Is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.

All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and Gold Banded Cadets' Uniforms have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS.

The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS.

Pittsburghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular,

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
IN NEW
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
NOW OPEN.

At 12½c, Plain Striped Hernanias.
At 18½c, Plain and Striped Grenadines.
At 25c, Plain and Striped Grenadines.
At 37½c, Black Silk and Wool Grenadines, usual price 60c.
At 45 and 50c, Black Silk and Wool Grenadines; extra good bargains; well worth 75c.
At 62½c and 75c, equal good bargains in Best Grenadines.
New Plaid and Striped Grenadines at very low prices.
At 8½c, Black Hernani two yards wide.
At 10c, Striped Linen Hernani Suitings.
At 12½c, Yard-wide Plain Suitings.
At 25c, Yard-wide Fine Dress Linens, worth 40c.
At 25c, New Gray and Grass Dress Linens.
At 10c, Wash Poplins, Plain, Gray and Brown.
At 12½c, Good Quality Plain Wash Poplins.
At 12½c, New Choice Colored Alpacas.
At 12½c, Diagonal Mohairs, desirable colors.
At 25c, Gray Pongees, very choice goods.
At 25c, New Invisible Plaids, worth 37½c.
At 31c and 37½c, New invisible Plaids, usual price 50c.
At 50c, Silk and Wool Pongees, remarkable bargain.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.

At 25c, Black Alpacas, full double width.
At 37½c, Fine Black Alpacas, usually sold at 50c.
At 50c, decided bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas.
At 62½c and 75c, special bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas.
At $1 00, Good Black Dress Silks.
At $1 25, extra bargains in Black Dress Silks.
At $1 50, our Unsurpassed Black Dress Silks.
At $1 75, $1 87½ and $2 00, Black Dress Silks, worth one-third more.
At $2 25 to $3 50, Best Black Silks, much under value.
Plain and Striped D

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 27, 1875.

The day has been one of uproar and excitement, calling off the majority of business men from the routine of of daily transactions.

At bank counters there has been but little doing, and that little in a most hurried way. At some of the boards new paper is reported as finding its way, but in the majority of instances, the greater part of the paper discounted has been renewals of the regular discounts carried by depositors.

Eastern funds still continue scarce, and checks on New York are selling at a slight premium between the banks. The quotations given yesterday are still maintained, from three-fortieths to 1-10.

In stocks of a local nature there are but few transactions reported and those at prices which show a concession on the part of holders, in favor of the more conservative views of buyers.

—The Usury law of New York State is especially severe on lenders who charge more than 7 per cent. for the use of money, in that it declares void the whole contract thus tainted with usury. To avoid the penalties imposed by the statute, the banks and brokers of New York city have been in the habit of charging a commission for negotiating loans, sufficient to bring the charge up to the market rate for money. A bill bearing on this custom was lately before the Legislature of that State, which proposes to repeal the law prohibiting brokers from charging more than ½ of 1 per cent. as their commission for the negotiation of loans. All these restrictions on the circulation of money are so often violated, that is argued they should be repealed at once, and those in favor of repeal show that it is impossible to enforce such terms fully and impartially, and that even if this were not so, the law would injure borrowers more than it would protect them; that all experience demonstrates that the best protection to borrowers against exhorbitant charges in season of stringency is to bring them into contact with lenders, untrammelled by the restrictions of penal legislation. When money is easy there is no need of a usury law, and when panic comes they uniformly fail of the object for which they were passed.

It is strange that the rural districts should be the strongholds of the defenders of usury laws, when as rule the greater amount of their loans are on real estate as a collateral, and it is a well known fact, universally admitted, that the usury law is the cause of the high rates paid on mortgage loans. If it were permitted to take interest at any rate agreed upon, we would first good first mortgages selling at 7 to 10 per cent. instead of paying a discount of from 4 to 40 per cent., according to the number of years they have to run, and in addition bearing 6 per cent. on their face value.

The Usury law of this State is not an oppressive one and is very mild when compared with that of New York, yet we need the reform of allowing parties to contract for the rate of interest up to 10 per cent. if they see fit to do so, leaving the unmentioned rate as at present.

We hope the zealous champion of a severe penal statute relating to usury from Greene county may, from experience and observation, learn to be more *wise* by the time the Legislature reassembles and give the influence of his eloquence in favor of reform and not restriction.

—The *Law Journal* has a report of the following case deciding the effect of receiving a check, and of an assignment for the benefit of creditors:

This action was brought to recover the amount of two bills of freight. It appeared that on May 4,1868, defendant gave to plaintiff a check on "B. J. Messenger's bank" for the amount of said bills, which were thereupon receipted. There was evidence in answer that the check should be received as payment. The bank was near the place where the transaction took place, and Messenger, on that day and for an hour in the morning of the 5th, and then closed, and in the evening of that day Messenger made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The assignment was not recorded or filed, and the assignees did not give bonds or take possession. Messenger was declared a bankrupt on the 20th. Plaintiff did not present the check for payment, and did not notify defendant of its non-payment until about the 26th. The court found that it was possible, and perhaps probable, that the check might have been accepted, but gave judgment for the plaintiff. *Held*, no error; that the debt was not paid by the check. The plaintiff was not guilty of laches in not presenting the check before the bank closed, as it had the whole of the next day in which to do so; at present it; that the finding of the court, as to the probability that the check might have been collected, was not sufficient to defeat a recovery. Defendant was bound to show that he had suffered damage by the laches of the plaintiff in keeping or dealing with the check without demand of payment. It was not enough to show a probability of injury.

Also held, that the assignment so far as appears was valid, to place the property out of the control of the assignor and beyond the reach of his creditors, and that they might assail the same in bankruptcy, as under the act in reference to preferences (Chap. 80, Laws of 1800), an assignment properly executed is operative from the time it is made, and the filing, giving bonds and other acts thing required are to be done afterward, within the time specified in the act.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, May 25, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

At the opening of the stock market this morning prices showed considerable strength, particularly in Pacific Mail, which opened at 32¾, ¼ over the closing price of yesterday. The remainder of the list was steady with the exception of Lake Shore, which was ¼ lower at the opening.

Business has been comparatively dull, and with the weakness in Erie the market has gradually settled off. As we have before advised Erie seems to stand alone, but other stocks—particularly in a dull market—naturally sympathize to some extent with it. A large majority of operators feel very bearish in Erie, but are careful as to increasing a short interest in other stocks, which is now very large. The London market shows continued depression in Erie, although other securities are firm in that market. We expect to see lower prices here for this stock, but do not think the decline will have any material effect on the general market.

The market looks as seems to sell off more from an indisposition to do anything than from any ait-ment to raid it. The bears are disinclined to show their hands in any large way, still few there are left, have lost courage, and are waiting for signs of a rise. In the mean time, we are also looking for, and expect it; some feeling satisfied that purchasesat current rates will pay a good profit within two weeks.

The failure of the Western Union Telegraph Company's loan, bids for which were opened to-day, had a depressing effect upon the stock which was soon felt throughout the market. However, confidence is expressed by its friends that the loan will soon be placed abroad without difficulty. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 27, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	116	115	116	116¼	116¼	116
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	118½					
5-20's, 1862	117		117			
5-20's, 1864	118		118			
5-20's, 1865	120¾		120¾		120¾	
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾		119¾		119¾	
5-20's, 1867	124¼		124¼		124¼	
5-20's, 1867, registered			124			
5-20's, 1868	123¾		123¾			
10-40's	116¾		116¾			
10-40's, coupons	118		118			
Currency 6's	124¼		124¼			
New 5 per cents	116½		116½			
Western Union Tel.	76⅞	76	75⅝	75¾	196⅛	76
Quicksilver		15¾			15¾	15¾
Lacrie Mail	36¾	36¾	34¾	34	33¾	33¾
Panama	128	128	127		126	
Adams Express						
Wells-Fargo Express		87½			87	
American Express		62½			62½	
United States Exp'ss		54			54	
New York Central		92¾			92¾	
Erie	18¾	18¾	17¾	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Michigan Central		104			104	
Michigan Southern	64¾	64	62¾	62⅝	62¾	64¼
Illinois Central		101	99¾		99¾	99¾
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	85		84			
Chicago & Northw'n	30¼	30¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	29¼
Do preferred		36⅝	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Rock Island						102½
St. Paul, common	33¾		33¾			
Do preferred	53¾		53¾			
Wabash, common	8¾		9			
Fort Wayne			90			
Ohio & Mississippi	22¾		22¾	22¾		
Union Pacific	74⅜		74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Harlem		134		134		
Hannibal & St. Jo				11½		
Iron Mountain		19		20		
C., C. & I. C.				3¾		
South Carolinas, Ap'l						
South Carolinas, July						
Missouri 6's			102¾			102¾

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	49¾	
Reading	50¼	50½
United Co's. of N. Jersey	129½	130
Oil Creek	9¾	9¾
Lehigh Valley	62	62½
Allegheny Valley	45¾	45¾
Central Transportation	45¾	45¾
Empire Transportation	47	47½
P. C. & St. L., mort. bonds	75	76¾

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 116.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime sixty day double named mercantile paper 3½@4, and four months' 4@4½ per cent.; next grade 5@6; prime single named sixty day to four months 4½@5; next grade 5½@6%.

STERLING

Dull at 489¼@488¾ for sixty days and 489¾@489⅞ for sight.

GOLD

Opened and closed at 116, with sales during the day at 116¼. Borrowing rates 1-16@¼ per cent.; loans also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $80,000. Clearings $11,000,000. Specie shipments to-day, $150,000, mostly for Havana. Customs receipts $377,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds firm except Erie third, which declined from 95 to 94. State securities quiet. There was great excitement and activity in the Stock Exchange to-day, with a marked depression during the greater part of the day and a decline of from ⅛@⅜ per cent. At the close there was a steadier feeling, and a recovery of from ⅛@¼ per cent. in prices. The greatest decline was in Panama, which broke from 135 to 122, closing at 128. Lake Shore was very weak, and declined from 64¾ to 60¾; under a heavy pressure of sales in late dealings, there was a rally to 62¾. Pacific Mail was very weak, and declined steadily from 33¼ to 32¾, with a recovery of about ¼ per cent. on last sales. Western Union was heavy and broke from 76⅜ to 75⅛, with large blocks of stocks pressed on the market. The decline was accelerated by rumors that the stock in the Treasury might come on the market. New York Central fell off 2 per cent, selling as low as 86¾, and closing at the lowest point. Rock Island fell off from 102¾ to 102¼, closing at fractional to-day. Union Pacific ranged between 75¼ and 75, and closed at the latter figure. The earnings of the company continue large, the increase for the first twenty-fivdays of the month being $112,622. Northwestern fell off from 30¾ to 28¾, closing at 28¾. Erie was irregular but in the main firmer, the two extremes having been 17 and 18¾. The appointment of Mr. Jewett as receiver of Erie was well received at London. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 23¼ to 22¾, and the close sold at 22¾. The changes in the balance of the list were from ¼@¾ per cent. Sales in the Stock Exchange 150,000 shares, of which 118,000 were Pacific Mail, 8,000 Western Union, 16,000 Northwestern, 8,000 Erie, 122,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 New York Central, 6,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,800 Union Pacific and 1,000 St. Paul.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	64	Do preferred	55
W. U. Tel	74⅞	Wabash	9
Quicksilver	15¾	Do preferred	15
Adams Express	100½	Fort Wayne	90¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	87¼	Terre Haute	5
American Express	64	Do preferred	24
U. S. Express	54¾	Chicago & Alton	104
Pacific Mail	32¾	Do preferred	108
New York Central	92¾	Ohio & Mississippi	22¾
Erie	18¼	Clev., Col. & Cin	52
Do preferred	20	Burlington & Q	112½
Harlem	134	Lake Shore	62
Do preferred	134	C. & I. C.	3¾
Mich. Central	64	Illinois Central	100¼
Cleveland & Pitts.	85	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	29¾
Northwestern	30¾	Union Pacific	74¾
Do preferred	53¾	Central Pacific bds	103½
Rock Island	102¾	Union Pacific bds	104½
N. J. Central	110	Del. & Lack	116
St. Paul	32¾	Bankers' Bills	487½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	124¼	5-20's, 1877	124¼
5-20's, 1862	116¾	5-20's, 1868	124¾
5-20's, 1864	117¾	10-40's	116¾
5-20's, 1865	120¾	New 5's	116½
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	Currency 6's	124¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102¾	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	50¾	N. Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	50¾	N. Carolina, new	13
Virginia, new	34		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 27, 1875.

The market to-day was moderately active only, the trade being of a jobbing character and the movement rather slow. Prices were not materially changed from those of our last report. Grain is unchanged and generally rather easy, with shelled corn especially so. Flour and groceries are quiet and unchanged. Produce and provisions have a downward tendency.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.—660 Apples, obls.—132
Cheese, lbs.—3230 Oats, bush.—2,535
Bacon, lbs.—87 Potatoes, bus.—150
Hay, loads.—105

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is generally easy. Wheat continues inactive and nominal, as there is no winter wheat offering. There is a little done occasionally in spring wheat, but hardly enough to establish a marked. We quote Kentucky and Michigan white wheat at $1 43@1 50 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois amber at $1 36@1 40; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter at $1 32@1 38; spring wheat is easy. No. 1 Chicago at $1 29@1 32; No. 2 do at $1 15@1 18. Corn is quiet and easy, especially in regard to shelled, there being a surplus of the latter, without a corresponding inclination to buy, on the part of dealers and consumers. We quote shelled at 58@58½c for yellow; 58@58½c for high mixed; 58@58½c for low mixed; 57½@58c for white. Ear corn is steady at 56@57c for yellow; 55@55½c for mixed. We note a sale of 1 car ear on track at 58c. Oats were quiet at about 35½@36c for white; 34½@35c for mixed. Rye is unchanged at $1 15@1 20. There is nothing doing in barley. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rate $@3c above quotations.

FLOUR—There is a steady jobbing trade at easy but not quotably lower prices. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50 @ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat flour $6 50@7 00; red winter flour $6 00@6 50; in sacks 50c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are firm and buoyant, as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $8 00@8 50; Minnesota $6 00@7 00; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $5 50@6 75; rye flour $4 50 @ bbl; Graham flour $5 25@5 75; fine corn meal, in 6 lb packages, $4 25 @ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $8 50@9 00.

HAY AND STRAW—Timothy, on track, at $23 00@23 50 @ ton; No. 2 $20 00@22 00; upland prairie $17 00@19 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $25 00@27 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1; $25 00@28 00 for No. 2.

BRAN—Is quoted under advance of prices at the seaboard and the increasing demand caused an advance, in holders' views here of about $1 @ ton, but the market is easy under the influence of the warm weather. Choice is not very plentiful and is quoted at 24@25c; prime 18@22c; grades below prime meet with no inquiry.

POTATOES—The market continues weak and quotations lower. We quote at $1 00@1 05 @ bushel for peachblows from store; Early Rose and other grades 85@90c @ bushel. Sales on track were at 85@90c @ bushel for peachblows, and 75@80c for Burbanks. Early Rose are offered the first six months at $1 10, buyer paying 10c for privilege. Sales:

450 bbls, Upper road, spot.....$1 32½
300 bbls, Upper road, spot.....1 32½
500 bbls, Oil City spot.....1 32½
2,500 bbls, River, United, at wells.....1 10
2,000 bbls, River, United, at wells.....1 11½
2,000 bbls, River, immediate.....1 12½
1,000 bbls, River, immediate.....1 13½

NEW YORK, May 27, closing 28.—There are further advances quoted in the prices of rye flour. Offerings are light and the Lent markets are in better shape. There is not much inquiry. Sales are 1,000 bbls refined for prompt delivery; 1,500 bbls do, up to June 18 at 12¼c; and 4,000 bbls for spot delivery and June, at private terms; 2,500 bbls do, prompt delivery; 12½c bid and 12¾ asked for first half of June. Crude in bulk 6c for prompt, and 6¼@6½c for first half of June; do in shipping order 9½@9¾c; nantha at 9@9¼c. At Philadelphia sales were 3,000 bbls refined to June 1st at 12½c; 5,000 bbls to June 15th at 12¾c, and 10,000 bbls up June 15th at 13¼c, closing at 13c bid. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 12¼@12½ to June 15th.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Market quiet; standard white 12¾c; crude 9¼c; cases 18¾c; sales none; futures—June 13c.

FARMERS, May 27.—Market very firm, with more buyers than sellers: United $1 12½ bid, $1 to asked; shipment $1 37½ bid and $1 40 asked.

TITUSVILLE, May 27.—Market more active and firm at $1 30.

OIL CITY, May 27.—Market firm at $1 40.

ROUSEVILLE, May 27.—Market quiet at $1 27½ held at $1 30.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 27.—There is no market.

TIDIOUTE, May 27.—Market dull and unchanged at $1 00.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Chilcott Co...	J B Tifford & Co, Phila..	281
Asadlin Oil Co...	J B Tifford & Co, Phila..	281
King & Goodwin	J B Tifford & Co, Phila..	468
P H Logan	John P. Logan, Phila	281
Total		905

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Buschnell	Brilliant O W	3,288
J Buschnell	Model O W	1,021
S Duncan	American O W	959
O J Green	American O W	468
S Stevenson	Central O W	943
O J Green	Vesta O W	498
Total		7,290

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—The movement of goods from wholesale drug houses is moderate at steady prices. Messrs. Hughes & Co., wholesale druggists, furnish us the following list of prices:

Acid.		*Mag cal.*	
Acetic	12@18	Carb	80@1 00
Citric	1 25@1 45	Mannas'F	60@1 15
Oxalic	12@15	Morph sul oz	5 70@6 00
Sulphuric	2½@3	Nut No 1, B	1 35@1 44
Tartaric	50@60	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 90@2 70	Anise	3 50@4 00
Aloes.		Bergamot	6 00@6 50
Cape	16@20	Castor, B	17@20
Soc	75@1 00	Cinnam	2 75@3 00
Am Carb, B	22@25	Cloves, B	3 75@4 00

Cod liv, gal	1 20@1 25		
Lemon	3 00@3 50		
Linseed, raw	71@74		
Linseed, b'l'd	80@81		
Neat's f, gal	1 00@1 10		
Olive, gal	1 75@2 00		
" qu'ts, doz	6 25@6 50		
Palm	10@11		
Origan	75@80		
Pepper	1 75@2 00		
Rosemary, B	1 00@1 50		
Sassafras	80@90		
Sperm	2 30@2 50		
Tanners	68@70		
Whale	85@90		
Wintg'n, B	4 75@5 00		
Opium	7 75@8 00		
P'rl'n, bbl	4 00@4 25		
Potass.			
Bichrom, B	24@26		
Chlorate	35@40		
Iodide, gal	3 50@4 00		
Nitre	8@10		
Prussiate	30@35		
Quin sulfate	2 40@2 50		
Rochelle	40@45		
Soda.			
Bi-carb, B	3½@4		
Hyposul	3½@4		
Phosphate	20@25		
Prussiate	25@30		
Sal	1½@2		
Sals Hon, B	25@30		
Sesquicarb	1 00@1 10		
Vals'l Emb	28@30		
Sulphur	3@4		
Sal Ammoth	14@16		
Epsom, B	2½@3		
Gold	2½@3		
Seed.			
Canary, B	6@7		
Hemp	5@7½		
Mustard, B	20@22		
Mustard, p	8@9		
Rape	6@7		
S Elm, B	17@22		
Shellac.			
Bl Carb, B	5@8		
Garnet	12@15		
Cast wh, B	25@30		
Cast yel, B	20@25		
Tarp spegal	43@46		
Starch.			
Copal, gal	1 25@2 00		
Japan	85@1 00		
Venice	30@40		
Sugar.			
Ex. white drips	7¾		
Soucloting	6½		
Lower grades	5½@6		
Starch.			
Pearl	7½		
Silver gloss	9@10		
Corn	10½		
Resins.			
Layers, B bx	4 50		
Valentias, B	11@12		
Currants, B	7½		
Prunes	9½@11		
Syrups.			
Ice, white drips	75		
Golden	65		
Lower grades	55@60		
Starch.			
Pearl	7		
Silver gloss	9		
Corn	10½		
Resins.			
Layers, B bx	4 50		
Valentias, B	11@12		
Currants, B	7½		
Prunes	9½@11		
Syrups.			
Irish soap, B	9½	$4 50	
Castile soap	13@14	10 00	
Do. N. Y. City, B		7 00	
German mottled	7	6	

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—Generally rather quiet, mostly of a jobbing character, at unchanged values as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Rio, fair	16½	Standard A	10½
Choice Rio	23½	Standard B	10¼
Prime Rio	22	do extra C	10¼
Good Rio	20	Extra yellow	9¾
Java	35	Extra B—yellow	9¾
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white	10¼
Rio, in papers	27½	New Orleans	8@9½
Rio, in bulk	27	Cuba, No 12	12½@12¾
Java, in papers	35	Crushed	11½
Java, in bulk	30	Powdered	11½
Teas.		Granulated	11½
Young Hyson	50@81 00	Confectioners' A	10½
Gunpowder	50@1 00	Strictly choice N.O.	12½
Imperial	50@1 00	Prime	12
Japan	50@1 00	Good	11½
Oolong	50@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75
Souchong	75@1 00	Golden	65
Rice.		Lower grades	55@60
Choice Carol'a	8½@8¾	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Patna	7½@8	Pearl	7
Rangoon	7½@7¾	Silver gloss	9
Spices.		Corn	10½
Cloves	55	*Resins.*	
All-pice	17½@18½	Layers, B bx	4 50
Cassia	35@45	Valentias, B	11@12
Nutmegs	@1 25	Currants, B	7½
Pepper	26@27	Prunes	9½@11
Canned Goods.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	1 85	Irish soap, B bx	4 50
Stearine	16	Castile soap	13@14
Sides.		Do. N. Y. City, B	7 00
Bi-carb, in 16-lb pkgs	6c	German mottled	7
Bi-carb, in 8 papers	7c		

PROVISIONS—The market is easy with a declining tendency in lard and mess pork. We reduce our quotations accordingly. The movement continues steady in a jobbing way.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 6c; clear rib sides at 12c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured at 12½c @ lb; canvassed do 14c. Sugar cured shoulders at 8c @ lb; canvassed do 9c. Breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; do canvassed 14c. Dried beef—sugar cured 13c; canvassed 13½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, at 90c@$1 00; canvassed $1 40@$1 50.

MESS PORK—There is an easier feeling. We quote at $22 00@22 50 per bbl.

LARD—The market is easier. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; half bbls do in half bbls, 11c; do in 5-lb caddies, 12c; in 3-lb pails do, 12½c; in 1-lb do, 13c; in 5-lb do, 13c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 18 ₱ gallon; extra do $1 13; No. 1 do $1 08; No. 2, 98c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½@9c ₱ lb for choice, and 8@8½c for medium.

Petroleum.

MAY 28—Considerable firmness was exhibited by the markets for petroleum, and material advances in quotations were reported. The advance was not the most marked in crude, which appreciated about 5c per barrel, without very active transactions. Refined was very strong, with an advance of fully 5@6c over the previous day's prices and liberal transactions reported as here and at the seaboard.

CRUDE—A quote limited at wells at $1 12½ @1 15; Union do $1 07½@1 10; immediate shipment, $1 12½@1 15; $1 37½@1 40. Sales were not active, 7,500 barrels having been reported from the river wells, and 125 barrels from other points in the oil regions. Buyer's options, first six months, as will be seen by our dispatches, were quoted at a very low figure, and would probably rule higher.

REFINED—The sudden advance of prices at the seaboard and the increasing demand caused an advance, in holders' views here of about 5@6c per gallon, the market closing 6¾@10c for standard white on the Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroad; 9½@9¾c on the Pennsylvania Railroad. New York is quoted active with sales of 7,500 barrels at 12¾c for prompt delivery; 12¾@12¾c for first half of June. Philadelphia rules at 12½c for spot; 12½@12¾c for early June, with sales of 15,000 barrels; 13c for refined rules at 12¾@13c for prompt and early June.

OIL BARGES—Remain unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for ordinary, and $1 40 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 27.—The *Courier* says: The market was dull and inactive here for several days past; United opened at $1 10 bid. At close $1 11¾ was bid, and $1 12½ asked. There were sales of 15,000 barrels at following: Buyers' option, first six months at $1 21¼@1 32½; sellers' puts were offered for the first six months at $1 10, buyer paying 10c for privilege. Sales:

450 bbls, Upper road, spot.....$1 32½
300 bbls, Upper road, spot.....1 32½
500 bbls, Oil City spot.....1 32½
2,500 bbls, River, United, at wells.....1 10
2,000 bbls, River, United, at wells.....1 11½
2,000 bbls, River, immediate.....1 12½
1,000 bbls, River, immediate.....1 13½

NEW YORK, May 27, closing 28.—There are further advances quoted in the prices of refined. Offerings are light and the Lent markets are in better shape. There is not much inquiry. Sales are 1,000 bbls refined for prompt delivery; 1,500 bbls do, up to June 18 at 12¼c; and 4,000 bbls for spot delivery and June, at private terms; 2,500 bbls do, prompt delivery; 12½c bid and 12¾ asked for first half of June. Crude in bulk 6c for prompt, and 6¼@6½c for first half of June; do in shipping order 9½@9¾c; nantha at 9@9¼c. At Philadelphia sales were 3,000 bbls refined to June 1st at 12½c; 5,000 bbls to June 15th at 12¾c, and 10,000 bbls up June 15th at 13¼c, closing at 13c bid. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 12¼@12½ to June 15th.

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OIL CITY, May 27.—Market firm at $1 40.

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Asadlin Oil Co...	J B Tifford & Co, Phila..	281
King & Goodwin	J B Tifford & Co, Phila..	468
P H Logan	John P. Logan, Phila	281
Total		905

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J Buschnell	Model O W	1,021
S Duncan	American O W	959
O J Green	American O W	468
S Stevenson	Central O W	943
O J Green	Vesta O W	498
Total		7,290

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—The movement of goods from wholesale drug houses is moderate at steady prices. Messrs. Hughes & Co., wholesale druggists, furnish us the following list of prices:

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Oxalic	12@15	Morph sul oz	5 70@6 00
Sulphuric	2½@3	Nut No 1, B	1 35@1 44
Tartaric	50@60	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 90@2 70	Anise	3 50@4 00
Aloes.		Bergamot	6 00@6 50
Cape	16@20	Castor, B	17@20
Soc	75@1 00	Cinnam	2 75@3 00
Am Carb, B	22@25	Cloves, B	3 75@4 00

Cod liv, gal	1 20@1 25		
Lemon	3 00@3 50		
Linseed, raw	71@74		
Linseed, b'l'd	80@81		
Neat's f, gal	1 00@1 10		
Olive, gal	1 75@2 00		
" qu'ts, doz	6 25@6 50		
Palm	10@11		
Origan	75@80		
Pepper	1 75@2 00		
Rosemary, B	1 00@1 50		
Sassafras	80@90		
Sperm	2 30@2 50		
Tanners	68@70		
Whale	85@90		
Wintg'n, B	4 75@5 00		
Opium	7 75@8 00		
P'rl'n, bbl	4 00@4 25		
Potass.			
Bichrom, B	24@26		
Chlorate	35@40		
Iodide, gal	3 50@4 00		
Nitre	8@10		
Prussiate	30@35		
Quin sulfate	2 40@2 50		
Rochelle	40@45		
Soda.			
Bi-carb, B	3½@4		
Hyposul	3½@4		
Phosphate	20@25		
Prussiate	25@30		
Sal	1½@2		
Sals Hon, B	25@30		
Sesquicarb	1 00@1 10		
Vals'l Emb	28@30		
Sulphur	3@4		
Sal Ammoth	14@16		
Epsom, B	2½@3		
Gold	2½@3		
Seed.			
Canary, B	6@7		
Hemp	5@7½		
Mustard, B	20@22		
Mustard, p	8@9		
Rape	6@7		
S Elm, B	17@22		
Shellac.			
Bl Carb, B	5@8		
Garnet	12@15		
Cast wh, B	25@30		
Cast yel, B	20@25		
Tarp spegal	43@46		
Starch.			
Copal, gal	1 25@2 00		
Japan	85@1 00		
Venice	30@40		
Sugar.			
Ex. white drips	7¾		
Soucloting	6½		
Lower grades	5½@6		
Starch.			
Pearl	7		
Silver gloss	9		
Corn	10½		
Resins.			
Layers, B bx	4 50		
Valentias, B	11@12		
Currants, B	7½		
Prunes	9½@11		
Syrups.			
Ice, white drips	75		
Golden	65		
Lower grades	55@60		
Starch.			
Pearl	7		
Silver gloss	9		
Corn	10½		
Resins.			
Layers, B bx	4 50		
Valentias, B	11@12		
Currants, B	7½		
Prunes	9½@11		
Soaps.			
Irish soap, B bx	4 50		
Castile soap	13@14	10 00	
Do. N. Y. City, B		7 00	
German mottled	7	6	

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—Generally rather quiet, mostly of a jobbing character, at unchanged values as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Rio, fair	16½	Standard A	10½
Choice Rio	23½	Standard B	10¼
Prime Rio	22	do extra C	10¼
Good Rio	20	Extra yellow	9¾
Java	35	Extra B—yellow	9¾
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white	10¼
Rio, in papers	27½	New Orleans	8@9½
Rio, in bulk	27	Cuba, No 12	12½@12¾
Java, in papers	35	Crushed	11½
Java, in bulk	30	Powdered	11½
Teas.		Granulated	11½
Young Hyson	50@81 00	Confectioners' A	10½
Gunpowder	50@1 00	Strictly choice N.O.	12½
Imperial	50@1 00	Prime	12
Japan	50@1 00	Good	11½
Oolong	50@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75
Souchong	75@1 00	Golden	65
Rice.		Lower grades	55@60
Choice Carol'a	8½@8¾	*Starch.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 27, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Ham	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.135	62	41	N. E.	Light.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.073	85	29	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.020	75	53	M. E.	G'ntle.	Fair.

Mean barometer... 30.076 Highest thermom. 88
Mean thermometer.. 74 Lowest thermom. 58

Keystone Flour,
the great favorite.

The Lindsay Perjury Case.

Judge Ewing yesterday made an order refusing the motion for a new trial in the case of Robert Lindsay, convicted of perjury in the McAfee-Scott breach of promise case.

The Cochran Literary Society.

It should not be forgotten that the Cochran Literary Society give their entertainment, which promises to be a most interesting one, at High School Hall this evening. There will be a large attendance, and those wanting seats should go early.

Division of Pittsburgh Conference.

In view of the action of the Pittsburgh Conference looking to a division at the next General Conference the following suggestions were agreed upon, viz.: 1. That the Conference be divided according to the line between Pennsylvania and Ohio. 2. That the part lying within Ohio be called the East Ohio Conference, and that within Pennsylvania retain the name of Pittsburgh Conference.

The U. P. Theological Seminary.

The Presbyterian *Banner* remarks: We are happy to learn that the health of Rev. Dr. A. D. Clark, of the U. P. Theological Seminary, Allegheny, is restored, and that, contrary to what has been heretofore reported, there is no thought on his own part or that of his friends of his retiring from his post in the Seminary. It would be difficult to find one who would fill it more ably. The movement on behalf of Dr. Young is with the design to secure this eminent scholar and experienced instructor for the vacant Professorship of Pastoral Theology in the same seminary.

A Bone-Boiling Nuisance.

That pestiferous establishment known as Hershouser's bone-boiling establishment, situated at the junction of the Greensburg and Northern pikes, east of Wilkinsburg, is again provoking the hostility of the residents of that vicinity, who are literally "stunk out" this warm weather. Yesterday Mrs. Graham filed a bill in equity, in the Common Pleas No. 1, to restrain the proprietors from carrying on the nuisance complained of, on the ground that it is a public nuisance. Hearing fixed for Monday next.

Again Postponed.

The libel suit of W. D. Moore, Esq. vs. the proprietors of the Pittsburgh *Post*, was called up by Judge Stowe yesterday, having been fixed for that day. Thompson, for the defense, made a motion for a continuance on the ground of the absence of Controller R. M. Snodgrass, a material witness, who had been supposed and was not to be found. Mr. Swartzwelder, counsel for Mr. Moore, resisted the motion, when Judge Stowe ordered an attachment to issue, and postponed the case until next Monday week.

Appeal for Aid.

The following letter was received at the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday morning.

OSCEOLA MILLS, May 25, 1875.

Hon. O. Phillips, Mayor of Allegheny:

DEAR SIR:—Our own town is in ashes and a large portion of our people destitute. I make this personal appeal to you as the chief officer of your city, trusting that you will respond to our immediate relief. Contributions in money may be deposited at some bank in your city, subject to draft by our relief committee, L. G. Lingle, President, or sent to the Phillipsburg Banking Company at Phillipsburg.

Yours truly,
L. G. LINGLE.
Chief Burgess and Prest. Relief Com.

Death of Mr. Will iam Bonnell.

Mr. William Bonnell, a leading citizen and iron manufacturer of Youngstown, and well known in this city, died in that place on Wednesday, after an illness of four years' duration. He was born in England in 1810, and came to this country in 1841, going first to Cincinnati, where he remained for three years. He was a puddler by trade, and at that time found but little work in his line. He then came to New Castle, Pa., there to Pittsburgh, and for several years fluctuated between this city and Connellsville. In 1855 he went to Youngstown with Joseph Richards and Thomas Bryan and built the old iron mill. The firm prospered, and from their modest beginning has grown one of the largest iron works in the country. He was most highly respected in all walks of life, and his loss will be deeply felt in the community where he lived.

Decoration Day.

The preparation for a proper observance of Decoration day (to-morrow) are now nearly completed, and all the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and citizens generally will participate.

The members of Post 88 desire the citizens of Allegheny or elsewhere to leave any donation of flowers they may wish to make at the Post room, on corner of East Diamond and Federal streets, as flowers are scarce, and consequently very dear, it becomes quite impossible for the Post to buy all that they need, and hence this request for the donation. Persons will be at the Post room on Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, to take charge of flowers. Send all in before 7½ o'clock.

The following list of soldiers who fell at Puebla, Mexico, and are buried in the Allegheny Cemetery, has been handed us for publication. It is hoped that their graves will be remembered:

John A. Gilchrist, John H. Herod, Frank B. Johns, Henry Kruetzleman, Wm. A. Phillips, Samuel Sewall, Wm. Schmidt, Samuel Troger, David Vernoy, Frank Vandike, Jr., Jos. Wilson, E. H. Johns, James Phillips and John B. Gorman, of the I. I. Blues.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House,
"The Rose of Castile" will be repeated at this theater on Friday evening, by the Gounod Club. A few seats yet remain, and may be had by calling at the box office.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Kate Raymond and B. Collins, in their "Waifs of New York," and Fanny Davenport, Lou Sanford, La Pauline, Dan Nash, Ed. Price and J. P. Delmar, in a fine olio, form the present attractions at this house.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Louis Krelling, bankrupt, Allegheny county. The creditors having chosen Melchoir Verner, assignee, the same was approved.

The National Iron Company, bankrupt, Montour county. The assignee authorized to compromise the claim of George W. Creveling, for $1,000.

Alexander Ross, bankrupt, Warren county. The assignee's report of the sales of personal property and real estate confirmed subject to exceptions.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Adam Enrich vs. Frederick Braun, the jury found for plaintiff for $83.

In the case of A. Enrich and Bernhard Schreiber for use of the former, vs. Frederick Braun, the jury found for plaintiff for $3,874 00.

In the case of the Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coke and Iron Company vs. William Smith, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $1,032.

The case of Campbell & Ray vs. Adam Enrich, is on trial before Judge Stowe. This is an action to recover for work and labor done as a bricklayer and contractor.

In the case of the South Pittsburg Planing Mill Company vs. James Gilleland, a juror was withdrawn and cause continued.

The three cases of Herman Miller vs. Connell & Werling; August Rajahn vs. same; and Wm. Deer vs. same—actions for work and labor done—resulted in verdicts for plaintiffs, respectively, as follows: $141 37; $158 67, and $138 13.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McGovern vs. The City Bank; Gray vs. Braiden; same vs. Auld and Myers; Hesholt vs. Connell & Werling; Taylor vs. same; House vs. same; Hangen vs. same; Williams vs. same; Voelker vs. same; Budness vs. same; Allegheny Valley Railroad Company vs. Buffum, Kehew & Co.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The cases of Mary Craig and Harriet Houstin vs. the Directors of the Security Trust Company, are still on trial.

In the case of N. J. Burtt, C. H. Burtt, W. Baker and John Baker, partners as Burtt, Baker Bros. vs. Henry Horne, judgment against Colonel Wm. Espy, garnishee, was given and execution ordered to issue against him in default of an appearance.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McMannis vs. Kelly; Graham, trustee, vs. Schleifer; same vs. Hill, (2); Blakeley vs. Davidson; Swaney vs. White *et al.*; the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co. vs. Young, *et al.*; Hartman vs. Nation Trust Company; Herron vs. same; Kremer vs. same; Blatton vs. same; Zedder *et al.* vs. same; Campbell, for use, vs. Blakely; Lacker vs. Lackert, *et al*; Pentecost vs. Hobo.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

GRAND PARADE AND INSTALLATION.

One Thousand Knights in Line—Interesting Ceremonies at Library Hall—Large Attendance of Spectators—Charge of Most Eminent Grand U. S. Commander Hopkins and Response of Grand State Commander Kingston—Charge of Other Officers Elect and Subordinate Officers Appointed.

Yesterday, the third and last day of the Twenty-second Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania comprised a public parade, installation of the officers elect and concluded in the evening with a banquet and a dance. The parade was a fine demonstration and commanded universal attention from citizens. Early in the morning the streets began to show an animated appearance and long before the hour fixed for the movement of the procession crowds had assembled on the sidewalks along the proposed route, and choice positions for sight-seeing were at a premium. Windows in dwellings and public buildings and business places, engaged days in advance, were early occupied. With the extensive street decorations and the moving multitude of people a most enlivening spectacle was presented.

GETTING READY FOR THE MARCH.

At nine o'clock different commanderies began to assemble at Smithfield at Water streets, the point of formation, and Grand Marshal Batchelor and his aids were kept exceedingly busy until the start was made. The Wheeling Band in its march to the place of rendezvous played the Knights Templar Grand March, composed by Mr. Wm. L. Thompson, of Wheeling, in honor of this conclave. It was half-past ten o'clock before the formation was completed as arranged, and a movement was ordered by the Marshal. The procession then marched over the route as already published, and was witnessed by thousands of people who had only warm greetings for the Knights. There was a continuous sound of music throughout the length of the march, and the handsome uniform and gentlemanly bearing of the one thousand men in line brought forth expressions of admiration everywhere.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Squad of eight Policemen.
Chief Marshal, Chas. W. Batchelor and Assistants Sir George Nesbit, W. N. Riddle, Jas. K. Brown, J. S. Ward, D. P. Estep and W. S. Huselton
Great Western Band.
M. E. G. M., of U. S. James H. Hopkins and G. C. G., of U. S. John W. Scott, of Baltimore,
in a carriage.
Barouche containing Grand Commandry Officers.
Tancred Commandery, No. 48, of Pittsburgh, Samuel Hepper, E. C., seventy-five Sir Knights, with
large banners, es-
corting
Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, seven officers and thi'ty-three Sir Knights.
Union Cornet Band.
Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, James L. Lytle, E. C., seven officers, four standard bearers, three
beautiful banners
and eighty-one
Sir Knights.
Wheeling Cornet Band.
Wheeling Commandery, No. 36, Sir Knight Hugh Young in command, fifty-two Sir Knights and six
banners and flags.
St. John's Commandery, No. 8, of Carlisle, Benjamin K. Spangler, E. C., one beautiful banner and
nine Sir Knights.
Meadville Silver Cornet Band, dressed in red jackets, white pants and caps
with white plumes.
Northwestern Commandery, No. 26, of Meadville, E. C., six officers and seventeen Sir Knights
in uniform es-
corting
European Crusaders (in citizen's dress)—
E. M. Jenkins, W. A. Short, S. T. Morsel, Michael Reilly, Jas. A. Sholes, J. H. Knapp, Richard H. Taylor, John Heath, Jr.
Acombe, James Bown,
J. Hutchins, and
Sixty-seven Sir Knights of Commandery No. 35 followed with fine banners.
Rose Croix Commandery, No. 38, of Titusville, J. J. Carter, E. C.; banner and twenty-five Sir Knights.
Steubenville Band.
Steubenville Commandery No. 11, Jas. H. Blinn, E. C., with banners and flags and thirty-five Sir Knights.
American Cornet Band.
Mary Commandery No. 36, of Philadelphia, W. Haslon, E. C.; twelve officers, three beautiful banners and forty-eight
Sir Knights.
A. P. Colburn's Band.
Four carriages containing Reception Committee, Invited Guests, etc., and members representing different Commanderies.

The banners carried by the Commanderies bore the names and numbers together with the insignia of the Order.

REVIEW AND INSPECTION.

The procession proceeded as stated, over the route as already given our readers. On the Allegheny suspension bridge the Pittsburgh police escort was relieved by a similar body from our sister city. During the line of march the elegant drill and discipline of the Sir Knights was observable. Many changes of position were made during the march, and the handsome uniform and gentlemanly bearing of the one thousand men in line brought forth expressions of admiration everywhere.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Squad of eight Policemen.
Chief Marshal, Chas. W. Batchelor and Assistants Sir George Nesbit, W. N. Riddle, Jas. K. Brown, J. S